

LEND A HAND.

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Mrs. Mary Hemenway died in Boston on the sixth day of March, and that day will long be remembered as a day of sorrow.

The wisdom and the range of her work of public spirit have made her a benefactor of the nation. Thousands of persons who never knew her name, are now enjoying every day the fruits of her matchless liberality, while her death is mourned by other thousands who knew her, and therefore loved her.

In that very difficult problem, which requires conscience well trained and the first business ability both, the problem of the right expenditure of large wealth, Mrs. Hemenway had distinguished herself in Boston, which was her home. And by her use of the means she commanded, she had given herself a national reputation, as one of the persons who has done most to advance education in many lines, and to quicken reform in many directions, through the whole land. It is not simply of one who is the personal friend of half Boston that we speak in expressing the wide regret for her unexpected death. It is of a benefactor of the whole nation.

Mrs. Hemenway was born in the city of New York, under very fortunate circumstances. Her father was Thomas

Tileston, one of the distinguished leaders in that city, when it was making its early steps to greatness. He was one of the merchant princes who directed the movements of fleets in the foreign commerce of New York, and carried on those movements with such decision and intelligence as is not often found in the administration of nations. This is one of a class of names which, for some reason unknown, does not appear in the biographical dictionaries, but which represents the active men of the time, who make small cities great, and poor states prosperous.* From him Mrs. Hemenway inherited her remarkable business ability, an ability so great that it attracted the immediate attention of all with whom she worked, and surprised the men who are in the habit of thinking that women cannot be trusted in the charge of great affairs. At an early age she married Mr. Augustus Hemenway, himself a great shipping merchant, whose operations centered in Boston. As time went on Mr. Hemenway would say with a laugh that he was "the last of the merchants," that everybody else in Boston had taken to building railways, or to making cloths; but that he was a merchant, a man who bought and sold. He did, however, engage himself in such trifles as manufacturing sugar on the largest scale known in the world, and the control of great mining operations on the western coast of South America. For a long period of years, Mr. Hemenway's health completely failed him, and in his inability to work, Mrs. Hemenway had the oversight of his immense affairs.

Such responsibilities would have been considered enough by many women. But it was at the very time when these responsibilities were upon her that the civil war called upon every conscientious person, man, or woman, to do the best that could be done for the country. It was then that this woman showed her ability to act, and that genius by which, till she died, she selected some central point in a transaction which interested her, and gave the whole force of her life to the carrying forward of some enterprise in which she had

*There is a good biography of Mr. Tileston in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

confidence. She had a remarkable power of judging of the ability of those who worked with her; they came to know how absolutely they could rely on her; she was quite indifferent to a well prepared plan of operations unless it could be tested by its fruits, and was uneasy and annoyed by any statement or theory which could not be trusted at once to work itself out in fact. Before the war was over, she was deeply engaged in enterprises for education all along the coast, not only of the blacks who had been freed by the war, but of white children as well, for whom the states in rebellion had made no provision. It was thus early that she acquainted herself with the beginnings of school work at Hampton. And the moment General Armstrong was assigned for duty there he found this friend, of such magnificent power as we have tried to describe, ready at his right hand and at his left, to carry forward whatever he wished. From the first moment there was a cordial understanding between these two; and the darker things seemed around Armstrong, all the more certain was it that Mrs. Hemenway, you might say like an angel with a flaming sword, should be rendering her almost imperial assistance to help him forward. Farther down, at Wilmington, where Miss Amy Bradley was engaged in arrangements for education which the city of Wilmington had not been able to provide for itself, Mrs. Hemenway sustained the schools under Miss Bradley's oversight until the time came for transferring them to the city. And the Thomas Tileston High School, named in honor of her father, was the normal school in which the teachers of all that region could be educated. These are only illustrations of the promptness with which she entered upon work which in itself seemed unpromising, but which ceased to be unpromising the moment when she took it in hand.

In the mean while, in Boston itself, she was ready to listen to every suggestion and to listen to every call, whether of immediate necessity or of a far outlook upon the future. For that future she had absolute confidence, if the people of today did their duty. Through and through she

was American. She would speak with perfect contempt of any of the arrogancies or the snobbishness of the sham feudalism which disgraces some of the people who suppose they belong to the upper grades in the society of cities. Nobody was more entertaining than she when she laughed at their absurdities. But she was no believer in a *laissez faire*. She knew that if this country was to carry forward the hopes and predictions of those who founded the nation, the people of today must be alive in providing for the education of tomorrow and of the generations who are to grow up here.

It happened, after the Boston fire, that there was danger that the Old South Meeting House, one of the monumental churches sacred to the history of liberty in Boston, should be sold for four hundred thousand shekels, should be demolished, and the land used for warehouses. Boston might need warehouses, but it needed more the monuments of the days when Boston, the world through, stood for freedom. Mrs. Hemenway put herself at the head of the indignant protest against the sacrifice of this landmark, and herself contributed a large share of the money which was needed for its preservation. Now, when an enthusiast does a thing like that, you are apt to suppose that he is one of those who praises the old time, and is ready to whitewash the sepulchres of the prophets, and means to go on prattling in the fathers' dialect so well as he can learn to repeat its syllables. But with her, to obtain the control of this building, sacred with so many associations, and in the very heart of working Boston, was to obtain a place for the education of the people in the future, so that there might be no danger of their forgetting the monuments of the best men of the past. With a prophetic certainty that she could work out a great system of popular education, she took the necessary measures for making what might be fairly called a school of American history, of which the centre should be the "venerable house our fathers built to God," which she had saved from destruction. In various series of lectures and publica-

tions, under the charge of such men as Mr. Edwin D. Mead, as Mr. John Fiske, as Mr. James Hosmer, she organized the different enterprises which are known by their friends under the name of the "Old South" classes, and which continue to this time. It will be interesting to some of our readers at a distance from Boston, to know that there exists a historical society here, which is called the Old South Historical Society, made up from young graduates of our high schools, whose attention has been turned to the history, first of their own town, and then of the nation, through these agencies. Mrs. Hemenway has given, for years, considerable prizes for the best essays written by the pupils of these schools on important points of American history, and the series of these essays is such that no society would be ashamed to print them as valuable contributions towards popular knowledge on the subjects which are discussed. It is a pathetic thing to remember now that Mrs. Hemenway's last public appearance was in the Old South Meeting House, on the occasion when the Sons of the Revolution presented to the schools of Boston six hundred fine copies of Stuart's portrait of Washington, as a memorial of his birthday. On that occasion choruses from those schools sang patriotic songs, and every school was represented by one or more of its teachers to receive the gift which had thus been prepared for them. When one remembers that fully half the children of these schools are children of parents who were born under allegiance to some foreign sovereign, the value of such national education in the history of free government will be apparent.

Most of us would say that a person who had such interests in charge would feel that she need not occupy herself in any other large public enterprises. But it is now twelve years since the visit of the Zuni chiefs to Boston, in the spring of 1882, called Mrs. Hemenway's attention to the rare chance still open to us for carrying back the history of our own country to times which have been called pre-historic. She was not one of those persons who cares to dabble on the out-

side of interesting subjects and trusts to other people to work out the difficult problems. She engaged herself at once in making provision for the careful, critical study of the antiquities of the "Seven Cities" and of the civilization to which they belonged. She had that rare faculty, such as I suppose her father had, of selecting the right people to do what is to be done. She organized a staff which has won distinction through the world for the range of its studies and explorations, and for the clear way in which they have been presented to scholars and to the public. At her charge were made the journeys, the excavations, indeed all the studies which, from year to year, have proved necessary in making out the very curious problems which have engaged attention, of the early civilization of northern Mexico. More than this, she has taken the proper measures to have the work of her expeditions made known, for instance in Berlin and at Madrid in the International Congresses, and since that time at Chicago. Persons near enough to her to see the system by which such enterprises were carried forward, have learned a valuable lesson in methods of administration. Hers has been no wanton flinging away of money right and left; there has been a careful advance from step to step in securing certain objects, proposed from the beginning and successfully attained.

In the midst of such public care, Mrs. Hemenway found time, and had good will, to keep in tender personal relations with people of every class who needed her counsel or her sympathy or other help. It has been a pathetic thing in Boston since she died to see how many persons, of all nations one might say, certainly of all social classes, feel her loss as the loss of a personal friend. If there were nobody else to turn to, you turned to Mrs. Hemenway, and it proved that Mrs. Hemenway, from her large range of life, was able to say something or to do something which gave you encouragement, or made your path clear, or put you in alliance with those whose help you needed. It was well said of Phillips Brooks that because he did not think of

himself at all he had more time to think of other people. Here was one of the secrets of her success.

Careful and curious in her certainty that domestic life can be improved, and determined that no fair experiment for its improvement should be blighted for want of means, Mrs. Hemenway, more than twenty years ago, engaged herself in some branches of what it is now the fashion to call industrial education, which, she saw, were neglected. With her, this did not mean that she wrote an article for a newspaper, or even that she formed a society in which a hundred people appointed a president, a secretary, and treasurer, to do their work for them. It meant that she herself took the responsibility of the particular matter which she had in hand, where she wanted the public to learn an object lesson. For instance, when she thought that the public schools of Boston were not doing what could be done in the matter of sewing in the schools, she herself assumed all the expenses of a model establishment, gave such oversight to its direction that it could not help succeeding, and so was able to show indifferent or faithless committeemen what it was that she was talking about and what could be done. She

Allured to brighter worlds, and *led the way*.

In this business of leading the way, she carried forward her enterprises with the signal success which has attended almost all of them. When she wanted to introduce cooking into the schools, she obtained the use, at the proper hours, of so many school houses, she appointed so many teachers, she provided the apparatus from one end to the other, she gave directions that the proper books should be written, and then said to the regular teachers of the schools that she was ready to take so many girls, who had earned the right to study the new accomplishment by their diligence in their other studies. What followed, of course, was that cooking became the rage in the schools, that the girls were eager to learn, and eventually what followed was that the school committee of Boston saw that here was a legitimate and proper expenditure of money and were ready to take th-

schools and carry them on at their own charges. They did not have to try the experiment. We owe it today, in Boston, that so many young women leave our schools well trained, even to be teachers in this matter—we owe this wholly to her foresight and executive skill.

She had remarkable power of conciliating the people she had to do with. It is very easy for a reformer to be at cross-purposes with all other reformers. We have said in the pages a hundred times that all philanthropists are apt to distrust other philanthropists' beggars. This is a great misfortune, but it may be referred to certain deep-seated qualities in human nature. Somehow, with this admirable woman, the sincerity of her own life, the certainty that she was at work with God, and the unselfishness of every purpose, made her, as a matter of course, the friend of the persons with whom she was to act. Bearing in hand the immense future for which she was acting, wholly indifferent to personal credit for what she did or what she did not do, she could avail herself of the work of others, because she made them see that there was really no purpose but the wish to improve this world. People who could work with nobody else, would be found working with her. If they thought they managed her, she did not care. If they knew that she managed them, that made no difference. So her enterprises went forward, where those of us who were more mechanical would have been sure of failure, for she could really command the help of the most varied assistants.

In such a life there are a thousand lessons. We cannot but hope that the materials exist from which some statement, at the best inadequate, may be made of its methods and its successes, a statement which ought to be invaluable to this and to coming generations.

EDWARD E. HALE.

THÉOPHRASTE RENAUDOT.

BY EDITH SELLERS.

Continued.

No sooner was the organization of the Bureau complete than Renaudot took on his shoulders a fresh burden, a heavy one, too. In 1631 he started the *Gazette*, the first newspaper ever published in France. There is little doubt that he did so at the request of Richelieu, who, being sorely beset by pamphleteers, was anxious to have an organ of his own, in which he could refute the slanders of his enemies. If Pere Griffet is to be believed, both the cardinal and the king wrote articles constantly for the *Gazette*; and in many of the popular satires of the day, the former is depicted as holding council with Renaudot in the editorial office. The prospectus of the *Gazette*, which was issued May 30th, 1631, is curious reading. In it the Doctor declares that, although his paper will be *le journal des rois et des puissances de la terre*, he counts upon its finding readers among all classes. He promises that it shall supply the silent with conversation; give to those who have letters to write, something to write about; and above all, put a stop to gossip and slander. "Newspapers," he says, "are a general boon, because *elles empeschent plusieurs faux bruits, qui servent souvent d'allumettes aux mouvements et seditions intestines.*"

Renaudot, who had a clear and vigorous style, soon made his mark as an editor. He had practically all the materials for a journal ready to his hand, for Richelieu supplied the political intelligence; the crowds which assembled at the Bureau provided the news; whilst the register and exchange lists served as advertisements. Then, in all important towns, and as he boasts *jusques aux pais les plus éloignes*, he secured agents who undertook to report to him all that passed in their special districts. These agents alone cost him more than the eight hundred livres a year which he re-

ceived as a state subsidy. From the day it was issued, the *Gazette* had a large circulation; but its editor, who, by this time was well supplied with enemies, did not escape attack. He was accused of being Richelieu's tool, and of deliberately spreading false intelligence. Against this last charge he defended himself hotly. It was no fault of his, he said, if from time to time a false report crept into the *Gazette*, which after all was but *le recit du bruit qui court*. The King had granted him the exclusive right of publishing newspapers in Paris; but his monopoly was speedily invaded. Journals which plagiarized his unmercifully, sprang up on all sides, and he was forced to appeal to Parliament for protection. He appealed in vain, however, for the Parliament liked neither him nor his new fangled ways, and told him so.

In the midst of all his other occupations, while directing the Bureau and editing the *Gazette*, Renaudot still found time to practise as a doctor. Among the crowds who sought work or charity at the Bureau, were many who were ill. In early days he used to prescribe for them all himself, but after a time he arranged for some young Montpellier doctors, who had more brains than patients, to join him in the work. He chose Montpellier men because the School of Medicine there was gradually adopting the modern treatment, whereas the Parisian School adhered to the ancient. He soon gathered around him quite a brilliant staff of doctors, who undertook to be at the Bureau on fixed days. A large room was set apart for their use, and there all the patients that presented themselves were carefully examined and prescribed for. No fees were charged and medicine was given freely to all those who had not the money wherewith to pay for it. Needless to say, the poor resorted gladly to these free consultations, where they were treated with a skill to which they were little accustomed. As time passed, rumors of wonderful cures effected by the Bureau doctors spread through the town; and then the wealthy began to go to them for advice. This, of course, gave great offense to the medical faculty of Paris, which had long

looked askance on Renaudot because he prescribed poisons, and was suspected of believing in Harvey's theory. A debating society which he established in 1631 intensified their feeling against him. Every Monday afternoon he held at the Bureau a conference for the discussion of subjects of general interest. Everything in heaven or on earth might be discussed with two very significant exceptions—politics and religion. No allusions to these subjects were allowed, a necessary precaution if blows were not to take the place of words in the debate.

These conferences were a novelty; many of those who took part in them—notably Renaudot and his staff—were brilliant, audacious, and a touch irreverent; naturally, therefore, they found favor in the eyes of the more frivolous of the Parisians. Such crowds flocked to them that there was often a fight for seats. This was too much for the city doctors; they resolved that at any cost the Montpellier men, who were robbing them at once of their popularity and their fees, must be driven forth. They were fortunate enough to induce Guy Patin, the most ruthless of ruthless satirists, to espouse their cause. With his help they started a regular campaign against Renaudot, and called upon the state to put in force the law by which foreign doctors, i. e., those not holding Paris diplomas, were forbidden to practise in the city. The King, Richelieu, and the court were on Renaudot's side; the parliament, the city authorities and the great middle class were on the side of the medical faculty, and there was soon open warfare between the two parties.

The Paris doctors obtained a decree prohibiting the Montpellier men from practising. The King promptly annulled the decree, and advised its authors to show more toleration. They replied by summoning their rivals before the courts and refusing degrees to Renaudot's sons. Then Renaudot, strong alike by his favor at court and his popularity among the masses, carried the war into the enemy's camp. He held the antiquated ways of the Paris doctors up to ridicule; taunted them with having slept for years on Galen's bosom;

and told them that the time was come when they really must wake up. They revenged themselves by denouncing him as a charlatan and a poisoner; and by solemnly averring that they knew that he had a compact with the devil. The town was flooded with pamphlets and the party spirit they engendered ran so high that Richelieu was obliged to interfere and stop all publications on the subject. Both the King and the cardinal were keenly alive to the good work Renaudot was doing among the poor, and they supported him against his enemies by all the means in their power. When the Medical School refused to sanction the study of chemistry, Louis allowed Renaudot to establish a public laboratory; and when the attack on the foreign doctors was continued he threatened to establish a free School of Medicine in Paris.

The struggle went on for years. From 1630 to 1642 Renaudot was victorious all along the line; and although the middle classes were to a man against him, he was much loved by the poor. And well he might be, for no man had ever worked for them as he was working. At the Sign of the Cock there was help for all who stood in need of it. The Relief Bureau dealt out charity to the feeble; the Register Office provided work for the strong; while the free consultations were the means of relieving much suffering; and the pawn-broking office helped many a poor family to keep the grey wolf from the door. The Doctor was doing what he could, too, for the relief of all classes, providing them with news, amusement and instruction; and he used even to help the ministers by keeping them informed of what was passing in all parts of the world. Thus his power was felt throughout the state, and at this time he had almost as many friends as enemies. Unluckily for him, however, his friends were mortal, his enemies, immortal. As Guy Patin once remarked: "*Tous les hommes particuliers meurent, mais les compagnies ne meurent point.*"

Father Joseph had died in 1638. Then in 1642, at the very moment when Renaudot's position seemed most assured, just when the Parisian doctors had decided that they

must come to terms with him, Richelieu, his all-powerful protector, was stricken with an incurable malady. This was a terrible blow to the Doctor, and a cause of open rejoicing to his enemies, who at once returned to the attack, with a change of tactics, though. No sooner was Richelieu dead than they set to work to try to turn the King against Renaudot. In this, however, they failed completely. Not only did Louis continue to show the most lively interest in the "inventions," but he even, as a special mark of favor, granted Renaudot permission to build a hospital on a piece of common land near the Porte St. Antoine. This led to more quarrels, for the Parliament denied the king's right to give away the land; and the Duchesse d'Uzes, who owned a house in the neighborhood, brought an action against the Doctor for damaging her property. But little he recked either of Parliament or of the Duchesse so long as he had the King at his back. It had been the desire of his life to have a hospital under his own control; and now that his wish seemed on the point of being gratified, his delight knew no bounds. Again all things were going well with him; again he had put his enemies to confusion. Never was he so exultant, so sure of himself, so sure of his power to carry all before him, as in that spring which followed Richelieu's death. His triumph, however, was short lived; on the 14th of May, 1643, Louis XIII died. Then Renaudot knew that the Fates themselves were against him, for all power in the state passed into the hands of Anne of Austria, his bitter enemy.

Twelve years before this time he had mortally offended the Queen by stating in the *Gazette*, at the request of Richelieu, that the king intended to divorce her. This, as she knew, was only the Cardinal's way of giving her a hint to stop her intrigues with the Spaniards; but she was not the woman to take such a hint in good part; and she never forgave the Doctor for publishing it. Louis XIII was hardly in his grave before she began to give proof of her enmity. When the medical faculty applied to her for per-

mission to carry the dispute with Renaudot before the Provost of Paris, she readily granted it, although she knew that the late King had repeatedly refused to do so. Renaudot was well aware that he had nothing to hope for from the Provost, who was his personal enemy; still, he was resolved that his cause should not be lost for the want of fighting. Unfortunately for his reputation, however, his temper and his nerve began to fail him just as he stood most in need of them. Moderation had never been a characteristic of his; and at this time he cast all restraint to the winds, and wrote and talked with a recklessness which alienated many who wished him well.

When the case came before the Provost, the court was crowded, for it was known that Renaudot and Guy Patin would cross swords, and an encounter between two such combatants was not a thing to be missed. For days the two men stood face to face, hurling at each other accusations, invectives, and all forms of personal abuse. Amidst a storm of groans, hisses, and applause, Renaudot taunted Guy Patin with his poverty; declared that he hired himself out, at a louis a night, to provide amusement at aristocratic dinner tables; and that his wife passed off paper covered sous as crowns at church collections. Guy Patin retaliated by holding up to derision his rival's personal appearance; bringing against him infamous charges; and, oddest touch of all, by reviving the old story that it was from the devil he had obtained his "inventions."

The verdict was, of course, a foregone conclusion. The Provost forbade Renaudot, and all other foreign doctors, under a penalty of five hundred crowns, either to practise, or hold free consultations or conferences, within the precincts of the city. Renaudot's only resource, and it was a desperate one, was to appeal against this decree to Parliament. The greatness of the danger which threatened him restored to him his old coolness. In his address to Parliament there is not a touch of that personal rancor which had disfigured his speeches before the Provost. For once,

at least, he cast aside all thought of self, and pleaded only for the poor. For their sake he implored parliament not to condemn him, to stand aside helpless and see them suffer. Was their misery not great enough already, he asked, that men should combine to render it greater? His appeal made a profound impression on all who heard it. Unfortunately for him, however, the lawless element of the city, with the Duchesse de Chevreuse at its head, had rallied around him; a fact which prejudiced him against the law-abiding. Besides, parliament still bore him a grudge for the yeoman's service he had rendered its old opponent, Richelieu. It therefore confirmed the provost's decree, and even increased its severity; for, not content with pronouncing the free consultation illegal, it ordered the *Bureau d'Adresse* to be closed. It added, it is true, a rider to its judgment, requiring the faculty of Paris to carry on the work the foreign doctors were doing among the poor, so far at least as it related to attending them *gratis* when ill.

Thus at one fell swoop all the "inventions"—Renaudot's life work as it were—were swept away. For the future it was to be imputed to him as a crime, if he attempted to relieve the sufferings of those around him! Truly, evil days were come upon him. Financially, he was ruined, for every farthing he possessed was invested in the Bureau. To add to his troubles, too, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died about this time; and what was peculiarly trying to one of his temperament, his splendid physique began to show signs of weakness. Still, he was not the man to sink down under defeat. Before his enemies had well begun their hymn of triumph, old, weary, and poor as he was, he was at work again. He had still his *Gazette*. Why that too, had not been confiscated, it would be hard to say, unless, indeed, the parliament thought it more dangerous to deprive the rich of gossip than the poor of help. His paper was his only instrument, and he resolved to use it vigorously. He threw himself heart and soul into his work as a journalist, straining every nerve to win back his old

position in the city. As the editor of the only authorized newspaper, he could still make his influence felt; and before many months had passed he was again a personage to be reckoned with. Mazarin entered into an alliance with him, and made the Queen understand, for the time at least, the folly of indulging in petty spite at the expense of the smartest pamphleteer in the kingdom. In 1646 he was appointed Royal Historiographer, and a few months later he was allowed to re-open his Labor Bureau.

Renaudot had to pay a heavy price for Mazarin's support. Frondeur of Frondeurs as he was by instinct, he had to fight tooth and nail against the Fronde. Perhaps, though, he did this the more readily, as it gave him the chance of paying off some of his old scores against the parliament. So completely did he throw in his lot with the cardinal, that when the Queen fled to St. Germain, he accompanied her, and took with him his printing press. Before he left the city, however, fearing lest the parliament should, during his absence, start a newspaper of its own, he organized the *Courrier Francois* under the editorship of his two sons, and placed it at the service of his bitterest opponent.

The parliament, only too glad to have a journal ready to hand, entered into the arrangement most cordially. During the civil war Renaudot was practically the inspirer, manager and director of the organs of the rival parties. In the *Gazette* he denounced the Frondeurs as traitors of the deepest dye, and swore that hanging was too good for them, whilst in the *Courrier*, he hurled threats at the Queen and her ministers, and called upon the people to rally around the parliament. The Fronde affords many odd spectacles, but none odder, surely, than that of the editor of the official organ of a government acting also as the editor of the official organ of a party in rebellion against the government. Aristocratic Frondeurs found the combination of rôles amusing, but the populace failed to see the joke. They were furious, too, that their old favorite should, as they said, have donned the livery of the foreign gang; and when Renaudot returned

with the court to Paris, he was received with an outburst of popular anger. No blow he ever received touched him so keenly. When the great had turned against him he had given them back scorn for scorn; but when the rabble, for whom he had done so much, hissed and hooted him, it was otherwise.

From that day he was never quite the same man. A certain Ishmaelitish feeling took possession of him, and he seemed for the first time to realize how completely he stood alone in the world. But he had no time for mourning, for troubles were crowding in upon him from every side. Mazarin did not dare to return to Paris, and the Queen, taking advantage of his absence, began again to show her ill-feeling to Renaudot. She refused to repay to him the money he had spent transporting his printing press to St. Germain, she stopped the state subsidy to the *Gazette*, and even forbade the ministers to continue supplying the editor with official information. He had his revenge, though, speedily; for when Anne was obliged again to retire to St. Germain, in spite of her threats, persuasions, and entreaties, he refused to go with her. She had better start a journal of her own, he told her. In the crowd which surrounded her she might possibly, though he doubted it, find some one with brains enough to act as editor. Meanwhile the constant strain under which he was living had overtaxed his strength, and in 1649 he had a paralytic stroke. He soon, however, threw off its effects, and was once more to the fore.

In 1651 Renaudot was guilty of an act of folly, of the sort which those who knew him best were least able to understand. No man had jibed and jeered more mercilessly than he at the weaknesses of his contemporaries, and his cruellest sneers had always been reserved for those whom love led astray. Yet, in his old age, at a time when he could hardly plead passion as an excuse, he married a young and beautiful woman, Louise de Mascon by name. The marriage proved a most unhappy one; the husband was

jealous, and lacking alike in tenderness and consideration; while the wife was fond of pleasure, and none too careful of her good name. Before long their quarrels supplied gossips with endless piquant stories, which were speedily put into verse for the very boys in the street to sing and whistle. The knowledge that he was being thus exposed to public derision drove the old man wild; and scenes of such violence occurred between him and his wife, that mutual friends were forced to step in and arrange a separation. But this was not done until he had been stricken for the second time with paralysis. Then it was evident the end was drawing near. He passed away quite suddenly on the 25th of October, 1653.

To the last he retained his mental vigor, and continued editing the *Gazette* to the day he died. Some of his best work, indeed, as a journalist was done when death was with-in hail, as it were. The article he published when Dunkirk was captured, is a model in its way. It is an appeal—vehement in tone, yet not lacking in dignity—to his countrymen to cease their petty wranglings, and unite before it be too late for the defence of the Fatherland. Nor is the exhortation less admirable which he addressed to the Parisians, when Louis XIV returned to the city at the conclusion of the civil war. A somewhat pathetic interest is attached to this article, for it was written when things were at the very worst with him, when he was alone in the world, in suffering, “*gueux comme un peintre*” as Guy Patin sneers, and, cruellest touch of all, when he was being held up to the town as a laughing-stock. Yet, far from bearing any traces of gloom or despondency, his words ring with gladness and hope. He bids his fellow-citizens be of good cheer, for all their troubles are at an end, and bright days are coming, days of glory and prosperity.

For them, yes, perhaps, but not for him, for he was face to face with death, and he knew it. And “*tant pis pour moi,*” he seems to call down to his fellows from his Mount Pisgah, shrugging his shoulders as he]does so. “At least,

I can rejoice that your lines are cast in pleasanter places than mine have been." There is always a touch of heroism in the man who, worsted in the fight himself, can still rejoice with those who rejoice.

From Temple Bar.

RAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

The Ramabai Association held its sixth annual meeting in Boston, on the 12th of March. The session was opened by the President, Rev. E. E. Hale, who offered prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Hale then said :

I regret extremely that I have a similar duty to discharge to that which fell to me last year. We have lost, within the last week, one of the vice-presidents, who has been interested in this remarkable enterprise from the beginning. It is fair to say that there is no person left in Boston who would be so much missed in Boston as Mrs. Mary Hemenway, who from the first, gave her prayers and her means to the support of Ramabai and this school, and was an intelligent and sympathetic worker in everything which concerned it. Her death will make it necessary, in the choice of officers, to fill her place among the vice-presidents.

An old friend of mine used to say that at every meeting of a charitable society there ought to be one person to tell what the society is for. It was a very wise remark ; and a very necessary remark ; for four out of every five of such meetings are carried on for the benefit of persons who know what the society is for, and the accidental stranger, who has come to learn, does not find out. I will begin the meeting, then, by saying that it is now several years since there arrived among us the remarkable woman whom we call the Pundita Ramabai. Having interested herself in the condition of her own race in India for many years, she was here, after studying in London, that she

might improve upon her education as a physician, in Philadelphia. But the more thought Ramabai gave to the condition of women in India, the more certain she was that there was the place which God had sent her to work in, in uplifting her sisters there, and especially in giving an opportunity to the child-widows of India for such education as the English government did not give them, such as their own countrymen would not give them, such as, in fact, nobody could give them.

On the absolutely hopeless enterprise of collecting money enough to establish a school there, and a fund sufficiently large to carry on that school for a series of years,—on that enterprise Ramabai engaged. Probably, when she began, she had but one friend who believed that it was possible to do anything of the sort, or who tried to believe it. That friend died before her enterprise in this country was over. But before she had done with that enterprise she had converted those who were the coldest. She had interested bodies of men and women in all parts of this country. Defying the traditions, as she did, of most movements of education and most movements of missions, she still, by her remarkable personality and determination, pressed forward in this work till the society was formed which meets here to-day, whose business it is to provide for the education of the child-widows of India. Ramabai, having gone so far here, returned to her own country, and was appointed the chief of the school which it was our determination, as it has been hers, to establish. After feeling her way in the city of Bombay, she determined, with good advice, that it was best to establish this school at Poonah, and at Poonah the school is established. You will hear, from the reports which will be read in a moment, what the school is doing. It is satisfactory to say that it is larger in numbers than it has ever been, and we are quite clear that every prophecy which has ever been made with regard to it, is already more than fulfilled, while we have a right to look forward to larger successes in the future.

In making an address like this, one is obliged to put rightly the order of his words. Our first annual report unfortunately began with these words: "One year ago, there was but one child-widow in the school at Poonah." It went on to say "there are now" so many, naming a very considerable number. An utterly profligate journal on the Western coast, which I will not honor by naming, in that determination of the press to state things in the shortest manner, announced that "there is but one pupil in the school in Poonah," on the strength of our unfortunate report. This was on the principle of putting in the first words of a speech, omitting all there is left of it, and calling that the sketch of a speech: that is what you generally read in the journals. Moral, if you have anything to say, say it in three words at the beginning, and let the rest be thrown in. I therefore begin my statement with regard to the school by saying that there are fifty-one pupils in the school. That is more than anybody ever said there should be there, and yet the next dispatch will probably announce that there are more yet.

It is well known to all the friends of the school who are here, that from the beginning it has been between two fires. Most of us who are doing anything in this world that is worth doing, are entirely used to that position, and are not dissatisfied. But there are a great many people who are not doing anything in this world, to whom this position seems annoying. It is true, all the same, that while, on the side of the Christian religion, we have been attacked from the beginning because we would not define the sectarian position of this school, and had no sectarian position to define, on the other hand we have been under fire the whole time on the charge that we are obtrusively teaching Christianity. And as, unfortunately, we could not bring these two classes of wildcats together, that they might devour each other, we have had to sit and have the two sides growling, on the north and on the south. For my part, I am perfectly indifferent to that sort of criticism, having, as I say, been used to it all my life.

But the presence of the chairman of the executive committee in Poonah seems to have exerted a very happy influence on all the complainants there. The reports will show that one of the principal persons who has complained, has sent back the ward whom he had removed, and I believe that similar changes of opinion have shown themselves in other gentlemen.

It is, however, my duty to announce the resignation of the gentlemen who, by a sort of courtesy, we placed early on the advisory board in India. These gentlemen, in a letter which is before me, have requested that their names may be withdrawn from the printed list of officers for the next year. I shall propose, before we break up, that we accept their resignation, with our thanks for such services as they have been able to render us. I do not think we are to regard these gentlemen as really adverse to the good fortunes of the school. Our experience has shown, however, that it will be better for the leaders of the school to consult from time to time with those persons who are most interested in it, as with the guardians who place wards in it, or with the people who subscribe money for it there, and it is not proposed, at the present time, to choose a new advisory board.

A letter of greeting to the Association from Pundita Ramabai was read by Miss Adam.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

At the close of this fifth year since the opening of the Shārādā Sadana in Bombay, I am very glad to be able to report a well-sustained interest among the Ramabai Circles contributing to its support. A year ago there were seventy-four circles auxiliary to the Central Association, including the fifteen that in previous years had contributed through the Branch Association of the Pacific Coast. Since then a circle pledging \$100 annually has been formed in New York, calling itself the Alice Spence-Prentice Memorial Circle, "in memory of a little girl dearly loved by the school." Generous contributions have again been received

from the Ogontz School near Philadelphia, which Ramabai visited when in this country, and from Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., the interest expressed in both cases being so cordial that we dare hope for similar assistance in the future.

Of the circles which have contributed to the work from the outset, I should like to name many as deserving special commendation, both in the East, in Canada, and in the West, did I not know that our Treasurer's statement will tell the tale more accurately than I can. Not only do many fulfil their pledges, but a few increase them, though, I regret to say, some fail to meet them. Only to the circles originally belonging to the Branch of the Pacific Coast is our Treasurer unable to do full justice in regard to amounts contributed from the first, since, until the last two years, their contributions were of course made through the Treasurer of their Branch. Thus the San José circle, though of necessity credited with a much smaller amount, has given since the beginning \$953.25,—a very excellent record. It is pleasant also to know that the interest aroused by Ramabai in Honolulu on her way to India is still alive, and their pledge paid annually. The officers of these prosperous circles must rejoice to see their untiring zeal thus rewarded, and those of the circles which show less interest in Ramabai and her work should take courage from their success.

Mrs. Hobson, the zealous head of the Virginia Branch, tells of the fulfilment of their pledge of \$150; and Mrs. G. N. Dana, of Boston, reports \$157 collected from various friends.

It will thus be seen that, whatever may be the vicissitudes through which the work is now passing in India, in this country confidence in Ramabai personally, approval of her methods of work for this special class so needing help, satisfaction at the much she has thus far accomplished, and confidence in her ultimate success are unabated.

A. P. GRANGER, *Corresponding Sec'y.*

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 6, 1894.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Year ending Feb. 28, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Annual subscriptions (including life membership fees),	\$5,139.92	
Contributions to General Fund,	514.46	
Contributions to Building Fund,	348.25	
Scholarships,	2,000.00	\$8,002.63
Interest on current accounts,	\$ 83.68	
Income (scholarships),	319.08	402.76
Total Receipts,		<u>\$8,405.39</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and school expenses,	\$7,798.25	
Annual meeting, March 11, 1893 (6,000 reports),	442.36	
Cables,	66.28	
Stationery, postage, printing, etc.,	121.58	
Set Encyclopædia Britannica for school,	32.50	
Magazines,	12.03	
Rent Safe Deposit Box (one year),	10.00	
Expenses Chairman Executive Committee to and from Poonah, India,	600.00	
Current expenses,		\$9,083.00
School property in Poonah, India,		3,000.0
Total Expenditures,		<u>\$12,083.00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT, MARCH 1, 1894.

Life memberships (last 5 years),	\$1,420.00
General Fund,	12,002.91
Scholarships,	\$8,900.00
Income,	796.62
	<u>9,696.62</u>
	<u>\$23, 119.53</u>

Building Fund,	\$:1,452.48
Balance (cash) —	
Provident Institution for Saving, Boston, 5,675.68	
Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston, . . . 2,819.84	
Bay State Trust Co., Boston . . . 3,171.23	11,667.05
	<u>\$23,119.53</u>
Total cash on hand March 1, 1893, . . .	\$15,344.66
March 1, 1894,	11,667.05
Decrease,	<u>\$3,677.61</u>
Total Receipts of the Association, March	
1, 1894,	\$70,189.57
Total Expenditures,	58,522.52
	<u>\$11,667.05</u>

E. HAYWARD FERRY,

Treasurer.

A dispatch of greeting from Mrs. Andrews, chairman of the Executive Committee, who is now in India, was read, which stated the number of pupils in the school to be fifty-one, of whom thirty-four are widows. Her report was then read by Miss Adam.

MRS. ANDREWS'S REPORT.

TO THE RAMABAI ASSOCIATION :

Friends and Associates.—Mr. Baines, the Imperial Census Commissioner, in his last census report for India, gives the following startling statistics :—

The population of India is 289,187,315, nearly a quarter of whom belong to states ruled by Hindu or Mohammedan princes. Only 12,097,530 of this vast population can read and write, of whom the women number only 543,495. The number of widows of all ages is calculated to be 23,000,000. Of these, 10,165 are under four years of age, 51,875 between the ages of five and nine.

It has been often asked why the number of widows is so

very large, to which question there are two conclusive answers.

First. Young girls and even infants are often given in marriage to old men, who, soon dying, leave their young brides widows forever. "Once a widow, always a widow."

Second. As an unmarried girl is a disgrace to the entire family, the poorest father will pay whatever sum he can collect to almost any man who will marry his child. Therefore, in some parts of India men have made it a trade to go from town to town, marry the young girls offered them, and collect the fees for their own support. Thus one husband may leave fifty or even a hundred child-widows who never saw his face after the marriage rites were performed. Happily for India, this practice is growing in disfavor in the places where it has prevailed.

But we are told that there are no "infant" marriages here. An answer to this statement is found in the following extract from the Mysore Census Commissioner's report,—the report of one district alone: "In the first year of their existence seventy-four Hindu female children were carried by their parents through the forms of marriage. In the second year children of both sexes figure on the matrimonial stage, although the girls outnumber the boys, as being more easily immolated. In the third year the proportion is still higher; while in the whole period from one to five years 512 boy-husbands against 11,175 girl wives are recorded as travesty-ing the sacred rites of marriage. A still greater disproportion is presented in the next quinquennial age period, which gives as many as 180,947 wives against 8,173 husbands." An editor of a native paper comments on this report as follows: "One cannot but exclaim, 'Horror!' at the sight of these figures. Think of seventy-four baby-wives, or rather they are literally infant-wives according to the root meaning of the word! Is not this 'immolation' of so many innocent souls? * * * We are a nation of slaves in almost every sense of the word, and *we must be saved from ourselves in spite of ourselves.* But who is to be our savior?"

We have also been told that the life of the child-widow is not so hard and pitiless as represented; that the majority have happy homes, and they yield cheerfully, bravely, to the restrictions custom or religion place upon them. Why, then, are the shaven head and the coarse white garment "badges of shame?" Why are the bodies emaciated and disfigured by starvation and cruel blows? Why the sullen, joyless expression of the face? Why so many suicides and lives of shame among the child-widows? Let him who believes such statements, though made by the Hindus themselves, come to the Shâradâ Sadana, listen to the pitiful histories of some of its inmates, see the white marks of the hot iron on the head, the little white scars made by sharp finger-nails meeting in the tender flesh of the face,—as I have heard and seen all this, and much more,—and he will not only know the truth, but he will feel it a privilege to do something for these unfortunate children, though it be only the giving of a kind word and a glance of tender sympathy. He will feel it a privilege to assist the one woman who dared to stand forth the defender of her sisters' rights, and still dares to advocate education and freedom of thought for them, in the midst of opposition, misrepresentation, and the desertion of friends!

It was for the high-caste child-widows, whose lives are often more pitiable than the lives of the low caste, that Pundita Ramabai made her appeal to the American people,—an appeal almost phenomenal in its success.

Five years ago today she stepped on the shores of her native land, after an absence of six years, with an assured income for a ten years' trial of her unique, humanitarian enterprise. The month and eleven days that others would have taken for rest, after two years of unremitting work in America and a long rough voyage hither, she occupied in preparing for the opening of her school, which was done March 11, 1889. It has now reached the sixth milestone in its course. A pause here and a brief backward look may bring cheer and encouragement in the present unexpected crisis, and furnish wise lessons for future guidance.

The Shâradâ Sadana opened with one child-widow, Godubai—to whom it was a deliverance from death—and a non-widow, Shâradâ, the child of a reformer, a member of the Brahmo-Somaj. Soon the number of pupils began to increase beyond the most sanguine expectations, but with the success came doubts and opposition. Hindu and Christian alike suspected the neutral policy of the school, and the excitement grew strong. The Bombay Advisory Board stood by Ramabai. But they wisely decided that the request of several parents for a missionary to give religious instruction to their children within the Sadana could not be granted. The Executive Committee also felt that the confidence with which the orthodox Hindus had placed their girls under the care of Christian teachers, knowing what that influence must be indirectly, should be respected, and even the appearance of breaking faith with them must be avoided.

In the records of the meeting of the Advisory Board, March, 1890, one finds a resolution to the effect that for religious instruction given *outside* of the Sadana parents and guardians must be held responsible. With that understanding several pupils were allowed to go outside of the Home for such instruction. And no child was admitted to the Pundita's private prayers whose parents did not so desire or who was not of age to act for herself.

At the close of the first year Ramabai had the joy of finding twenty-seven girls confided to her care, twelve of whom were child-widows. The admittance of non-widows from the first was strongly advocated by the Bombay Advisory Board. Their reasons seemed so sensible that the Executive Committee approved, with the understanding that, when the complement of widows should be obtained, the admittance of non-widows must cease. Another proviso was that they should not be an additional expense to the Association.

Former reports have given particulars of the removal of the school to Poonah during the fall of 1890. To the removal at that time, and especially to Poonah, the Bombay

Board were strongly opposed. And in justice to them it should be said that results have proved their objections and fears to have been well founded. At that time Miss Hamlin was with Ramabai, to assist her in the business arrangements of the school, to advise with her, and to act for the Executive Committee in any emergency requiring prompt action. She saw great advantages in the Poonah location; and after the removal she was unwearied in her efforts to obtain child-widows, and to make the school yet more successful. At her suggestion a Provisional or Managing Committee was formed, to relieve Ramabai of some of the many responsibilities devolving upon her. As you know, some features of this experiment were not consistent with the constitution of the Ramabai Association. They were not approved by the Executive Committee. The Managing Board dissolved its connection with the Sadana in August, 1891; and Ramabai was instructed to resume the entire management of the school and home, and to return to the original policy, which was one of freedom as well as neutrality. Some of the members of the Managing Board remained Ramabai's friendly advisers, and the affairs of the school were again peaceful and prosperous. During that year a compound with two bungalows was purchased by the Association through Ramabai, that the Sadana might have a permanent abiding-place. During the spring and summer holidays Ramabai devoted her entire time to the preparation of buildings and grounds for the school, which was reopened July 26, 1892, under the most flattering auspices. Old friends and new friends rallied around her, and never were they more enthusiastic in their congratulations and praises. During the next twelve months nothing occurred to disturb the prosperity and happiness of the Home. Its success was unparalleled. In one year the number of pupils increased to sixty-two, forty-nine of whom were widows; and Ramabai was instructed to admit no more non-widows.

In the midst of this sunshine a storm burst upon Ramabai as unexpectedly as lightning from a clear sky. Old charges.

of disloyalty were renewed. New charges of flagrant attempts at proselyting were made. The papers became abusive and indecent. Anonymous letters threatened Ramabai's life. Teachers and pupils trembled with fear whenever she went out of the compound. The Advisory Board severed its connection with the Sadana by publishing its resignation in the principal papers before sending it to the Executive Committee. Their circulars to the people and letters to parents and guardians were followed by the sudden withdrawal of twenty widows from the school. At this crisis the Executive Committee felt justified in furthering the desire the Chairman had long felt of visiting Ramabai as a friend, by defraying the expense of the journey to and from India from the general treasury, that she might go as an officer with some authority. To the Association, therefore, and to friends in and out of the Association, am I gratefully indebted for the pleasure of being here, although with more responsibility than I first anticipated. This will explain the personal feature that must now appear in the report.

After a very rough voyage of five weeks I arrived at Bombay at noon of Christmas Day. Ramabai was on the wharf to greet me with a joyful welcome, and Wednesday night I recognized the road leading to the entrance of the Shâradâ Sadana. The reception by teachers and pupils, as we passed from the gate to the veranda of the home bungalow, was sweet and touching. But the sweetest and most touching feature of it all was the joy with which Ramabai was received after an absence of a few days only. It spoke sadly and eloquently of hearts that had been starved, of natures that had been warped, but that are now expanding and blossoming under the gentle influence of their "dear Bai's" loving kindness and motherly watchfulness.

Monday, New Year's Day, was the day for giving each pupil a new *sari*, fruit, and sweetmeats, with which simple presents they are much more delighted than many Christian girls with costly gifts. As each girl received her *sari* from

my hand, she wished me "A Happy New Year" in English. Some were shy and constrained ; some were prompted, having learned the sentence for the occasion ; but all laughed merrily at my attempt to return the greeting in Marathi, also learned for the occasion.

The holidays closed on Wednesday ; and I now began an investigation of facts connected with the trouble that has so seriously affected the school. Both sides have been presented by Ramabai, teachers, parents, friends, and members of the late Advisory and Managing Boards. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the Advisory Board has been, and is still, too ill for an interview. I have tried, prayerfully, to see, hear, and judge from both standpoints, the Hindu and Christian, and to place before you impartially the results of the investigation, that you may decide if any compromise could have been made.

The late Managing Board had, during its control of the school, made it strictly Hindu in its workings, allowing no freedom to parents who desired their children to attend private prayers or to receive religious instruction outside of the Sadana, or to the girls of age and capable of choosing for themselves. No such restriction, however, was placed on those girls desiring to go to the Hindu temple. Ramabai was forbidden to enter dining-room, kitchen, or corridor while the girls were taking their meals, while those who enforced this rule often sat with Christians.

When the Managing Board dissolved, and Ramabai was instructed to resume the old order of affairs, she admitted to her prayers the children of parents who desired it ; and these were allowed to receive religious instruction outside, as before. It may be well to state here that Ramabai, at the morning service in her own room, never speaks of dogma or creed. Her talks are of the wonderful power and love of the Creator in preparing this beautiful world for his children, or it is some moral lesson that shall teach them the beauty and sweetness of pure unselfish lives. If an orthodox Hindu father could listen to these talks, and see the

earnest faces of the girls kindle with delight as Ramabai's words, simple, but inspiring, touch their hearts, he would never fear the influence of such lessons.

Ramabai also resumed her seat in the dining-room with those pupils whose parents do not rigidly observe the caste rules in their own houses. A Brahmin can eat with a Christian without offence if he neither sits in the same line with him nor touches him, and if there is nothing movable on the floor, like carpet or mat. But the very orthodox Brahmin will not do even this; and to the girls of such parents, Ramabai gives a room adjoining the one she sits in, so particular is she that they shall not break their home rules.

Under a year's régime of this kind the school flourished as never before. Then came this storm. Malicious reports of conversions, baptisms, by scores were circulated, and came to the ears of the members of the late Boards. They came to Ramabai. She told them there had been neither conversions nor baptisms, that she had simply returned to the old policy, as instructed. They demanded a return to the old restrictions at once. They were told that this could not be done without first communicating with the Executive Committee. She would write or they could do so. But no, they were being compromised with the people; and she must act at once, or they should resign and publish their resignation immediately, which they did, and sent out the circulars and letters alluded to. One of the first withdrawn from the school was Shāradā, one of the first two received into it. This was followed by the withdrawal of twenty widows, many of whom were placed at once in the Poonah High School, in which our late advisers are largely interested. This school for several years has been in danger of losing the government grant, because of the small number of high-caste girls in it. It would have been refused last year but for Rukmabai's strong appeal in England, and the entire support of it would have fallen on the natives. Some of the members of our late Boards here are now supporting some of the Sadana widows at this school. They have

pledged themselves to the payment of twelve rupees per month "for the benefit of the pupils who are withdrawn from the Shâradâ Sadana and placed in the Poonah High School." Through some blunder of the collector of the fees, this paper was brought to Ramabai two weeks ago. These gentlemen, I regret to record, while holding the control of the Sadana, with the funds sent from America in their own hands, never gave so much as a *pice* towards its support. On the contrary, a widowed relative of one of the advisers, with her child, for more than two years had education, board, and clothing at the Sadana entirely free from expense. She has been withdrawn without a word of explanation, apology, or gratitude.

The gentlemen vindicate their course by saying that they were being compromised with the people,—that during all the past year they supposed Ramabai was pursuing their line of policy. They had assured the people that the school was strictly Hindu, with no religious freedom to even those desiring it. They supposed they were acting with the sanction of the Ramabai Association. It is difficult to understand how they have continued under this impression after receiving the Executive Committee's letter at the time of the dissolution of the Managing Board, which was written in no equivocal terms.

In conversation with some of the gentlemen, regret was expressed that they had been quite so hasty with the resignation. They thought it might have been better to consult first with the Executive Committee. But, when asked if they would allow any freedom to parents or children of age, their reply was an emphatic "no." Some had no objections *personally*, but the prejudices of the orthodox Hindu must be respected. The rights of an unorthodox Hindu are not to be considered.

These gentlemen were very unwilling to listen to Ramabai's explanation of certain charges which had been made against her,—explanations which completely exonerated her. But, though convinced that she is in the wrong, they express

unbounded admiration, honor, and affection for her still! All this leaves one with the impression that the theories and practice of some of the great reformers are widely at variance.

We free-born Americans cannot understand the power that caste and caste rules have over the educated, cultivated men of India, that cause even reformers to draw back when their theories are put to the test. Some years ago a reformer, whom I have met here, was one of seven men, called "the seven sages," to sign a pledge that, when his wife should die, he would marry a widow. In course of time the wife died, and straightway he took unto himself a young damsel of twelve. In course of time the other six died likewise. This same reformer, not long ago, was found guilty of taking "a social cup of tea with Christians." He had often done it without being reported to the high priest; but this was once too often. He was threatened with excommunication from his caste; and, instead of braving this, he endured the most humiliating of purifications.

There is one fact that cannot be ignored. Our late advisers are men of education, cultivation, and influence, and they have dealt a blow to this school and home to recuperate from which it may require months, and even years; but we pray that it may not be so. As if in answer to this prayer, the father of Shâradâ has come in; and, as a proof of his sincere penitence for the wrong he has done Ramabai, his ingratitude to her and the Association, he brings Shâradâ back to the school, and a new pupil with her! He promises to do all in his power to undo the harm that has been done.

The blow that has been dealt was called by the papers "the death-blow to the Shâradâ." It has not killed it; it will not kill it; but the desertion of her old friends and advisers, and the withdrawal of so many children of her heart through their influence, nearly killed Ramabai. If ever she needed your loving sympathy and support for body and soul, it was when I arrived here. And now, as I listen to the story of her trials and sufferings, as I look at the forty

and more girls whom she is protecting and who are constantly claiming her love and care, as I see the once desert compound converted in so short a time by her care into a luxuriant garden, and the substantial building erected under her sole supervision, I wonder that she is alive! But through all the gloom there have been rays of sunshine. Three years ago the Kolhapur State authorities sent hither a young girl to be instructed in the kindergarten system. Last fall circulars were sent to them with the advice to withdraw the girl from the Sadana. They have decided to keep her here two years longer, to be perfected in the kindergarten course and to study English literature. One young man, who was persuaded to take his sister away, returned her in a few days with the message that he was satisfied with her report of the school.

A man in Central India, an orthodox Brahmin, was so little frightened by the circulars, letters, and newspaper stories that he returned his widowed daughter with the child of another daughter.

Within a few weeks a high-caste Brahmin who lives in Poonah and has been warned against the Sadana, has applied for admittance for his wife. He is working for a degree in Ferguson College, and intends to take a medical course. He wants an educated wife, a good housekeeper, and an intelligent mother for the children. He can find in no school in Poonah the *practical* instruction given here. Especially did he desire her to take the kindergarten course, which is not taught in the High School, in which so many of the Sadana pupils have been placed.

The kindergarten system is indeed taught here in a thorough manner. Ramabai herself has the training class of twelve; and they teach the infant class of twelve. It is a special delight to see these little ones, from seven until nine in the morning, stringing the colored beads without once mixing the colors; to see them going through the simple exercises, eager to do their best; and to hear their childish voices in song. The facility with which they learn is

wonderful. The youngest is but two and a half. Shami is the next older; and in this bright, merry little sprite one cannot recognize the wretched babe of a more wretched mother whose history was given last year.

Besides the kindergarten course there are five Anglo-Vernacular and seven Marathi standards in the school. And Ramabai has the satisfaction of knowing that her girls have been placed in the High School in the same standard they left here, which they reached in less time than is taken in other schools.

All the recitations are now held in the new school building, which will be dedicated March 11. This is a two-storied stone building, standing opposite and near the home bungalow. An arched door leads into a large vestibule, at each end of which is a recitation-room. The centre of the lower part is a large hall for the kindergarten classes. It is furnished with chairs, tables, cabinets, benches, a stand, and a piano, Ramabai's gift to the room. On the walls are pictures collected by her during her absence from India. Black boards are placed on the walls. Outside stairs lead from this room to the upper rooms, the centre of which is the library, called "The Dean Bodley Memorial Room." It is large, airy, and very pleasant. It is used for a study-room in the evening, where Ramabai sits at a desk on a platform in front of the girls, industriously preparing their lessons for the morrow. Four large pleasant alcoves serve as recitation-rooms. All are perfectly ventilated. It is a building of which Ramabai is, and may well be, proud.

Now, if you will go with me into the dining-room, you shall see the girls at breakfast. We cross the yard, passing scores of potted plants, ferns, shrubs, etc., and enter a long, low room. On each side of the room is a row of "*plats*,"—square pieces of wood well finished, having a knob at each corner to raise it slightly from the floor. On each of these a pupil is seated on one side of the room. On the other side sit Ramabai and the teachers. On the floor in front of each a brass platter and bowl are placed. One of the girls

appointed to serve at this meal, drops a spoonful of fried vegetable on the platter ; another follows with boiled rice ; a third, with vegetable curry ; a fourth, with a teaspoonful of melted butter. These are dexterously mixed with the long, supple fingers, and carried to the mouth neatly and deftly by the youngest child. Then rice with sour buttermilk is served, and unleavened bread with melted butter. Milk is given to all who desire it, the children and delicate girls having an extra quantity. This is the diet morning, noon, and night, year in and year out, except at *tiffin* the variety is less.

On holidays there is a treat of fruit and very simple sweet-meats.

If you have the courage to join this meal, you must not be surprised if, when you offer the platter to the girl who serves you, she refuses to take it. That act would mean excommunication for her, should it be reported to the high priest !

Everything in the dining-room is as neat and orderly as it is simple. Into the kitchen we cannot enter now ; it would be profanation. But into the dormitories and sick wards we may look, and shall there find neatness, order, and good ventilation. Each pupil has an iron bedstead, with mattress, sheets, and blanket. It was by the physician's advice that the beds were substituted for the floor. A teacher sleeps in each dormitory, thus keeping the girls under constant supervision.

The teachers are all interested in their pupils, and faithful in their work. The resident teachers are especially loyal to Ramabai, and watchful of her. Malanbai, Miss Stewart (English), Pritabai, Matharabai, Mr. Paranjape, are the regular teachers ; Mr. Gharpare, music-teacher, three times a week ; Mr. Pempalkhari, drawing-teacher twice a week. Ganderbai Powar, an old friend of Ramabai, guides the kindergarten class lessons in music, and looks after them generally. She relieves Ramabai in many ways, but receives no salary. When questioned about it, her reply was,

"If the Americans can do so much for my poor sisters whom they have never seen, why should not I do this much without pay?"

If the death-blow had been dealt the Shâradâ Sadana, if its doors were to be closed today, its five years' existence would not have been in vain. Five outgrowths would stand forth as memorials of its blessed influences.

First. Mrs. Nicombe's school in Bombay for high-caste child-widows, child-wives, and unmarried girls, is the direct outcome of the Shâradâ Sadana. Mrs. Nicombe is a valuable teacher lost to this school on its removal to Poonah. Out of pity for the pupils who could not accompany Ramabai, she opened a little school expressly for them, which has been wonderfully successful.

Second. The remarriage of Godubai, the first child-widow to enter the Sadana. She had resolved twice to put an end to her life, but was restrained by the fear of being again born a *woman*. But for this Home her life might have been one of shame. Instead of which she is an educated woman, a thrifty housekeeper, and the happy wife of a professor in the Ferguson College.

Third. The interest in the kindergarten system which Ramabai has aroused among the people throughout the Bombay Presidency, as is shown by the frequent letters of inquiry.

Fourth. The desire the Sadana has created in the hearts of the *young men* for the education of their wives. It grows more and more evident that the freedom of India from her bonds of superstition and ignorance, depends upon the women and the young men far more than upon the older reformers, who have not always the courage of their convictions.

Fifth. Last, but not least, the Shâradâ Sadana, by some means best known to the gentlemen so long connected with it, has incited them to an active interest in the welfare of their unfortunate sisters, the high caste child-widows, at the expense of their own pockets. I am confident that I but

voice your sentiments in assuring them that no one will congratulate them more heartily on their success in following the example Ramabai set them than the Ramabai Association of America.

In closing this report, I feel painfully its inadequacy to meet your expectations, coming as it does from one "on the spot." I can only ask your generous forbearance, and pray that in acts and spoken words while here I may not disappoint you. Yours faithfully,

J. W. ANDREWS,

Chairman of Ex-Committee.

Shâradâ Sadana, Feb. 1, 1894.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham of Chicago was present and introduced as a "lady who had visited the school recently." She said :

I only learned of this meeting an hour or two ago, but it is a wondrous pleasure to me to be here, and I have been greatly interested by the reports.

I believe in Ramabai, first, last, and all the time. I believe in her executive ability, and in the great love that is in her heart. If you will trust Ramabai your school will be all right. If I said nothing else, I should be glad to come here for that. I was in Poonah two years ago, and stayed three days at the school, mingling with the pupils, and seeing Ramabai and the teachers as much as possible. I sat on the floor, and ate from the brass plates, as it has been described.

The great difficulty in the management of the school, I think, is in trying to get the influence or co-operation of Hindu men. A Hindu man, no matter how well educated, how trained in metaphysics and Hindu philosophy, how thoroughly emancipated from the caste of his country, has not been educated to believe in Hindu women. He may believe in American women, but he thinks it is an impossibility for Hindu women to do what American women do. I remember meeting a number of Hindu men at the

Theosophical Society in India, men who professedly were free from caste and had thrown it entirely aside. But they would have been horror-struck if a Hindu woman had attended that convention. The subject was brought up several times, as was natural from our presence there; and one man who is eminent in the advocacy of many of the progressive movements of India, was bitterly against any education for women. "Yes," he said, "educate her for domestic service, but no book-learning." Dr. Ryder asked him, "What position do you give to woman?" "She is a little better than the chattels," was the answer, "and below the dogs." That I heard myself, and it will show how it is that they have had this difficulty with the Hindu board. You cannot understand their feeling about it, even on the ground; you cannot understand it when you read books about it. Why, even in the state prisons they have different faucets to draw the water for different castes! So it is no wonder that Ramabai has to have different kitchens and different dining-rooms for the different castes, and that the shadow of her blessed presence cannot enter the kitchen where food is cooked.

You have had later news than I can give you. The first and the last that I have to say is, put your faith in Ramabai. Her heart is single to one purpose; she looks above and beyond these petty things, away beyond to the freedom and education and advancement of the child-widow. Of these there are twenty millions in India. It will take a thousand Ramabais and a thousand Ramabai Associations in America to help and educate all there are, and to free India from this condition of affairs. Take courage, friends, go on and put your faith in Ramabai.

The president then introduced Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., one of the vice-presidents of the Ramabai Association.

Dr. Gordon:—The report from Mrs. Andrews was more than usually charming. It carried us there in fact, and made us see with our own eyes, and hear with our own ears

and understand with our own judgment. It made us more able to vindicate the faith which we have always had implicitly in this remarkable woman.

Very little needs to be said; all of us are of the same mind. There are no doubters. We are all ready to go on for another year's work, to do more than we have done in the past, to sustain Ramabai with an enthusiasm increasing with the weeks and the months, and with fresh hope for the larger influence of that wonderful school.

Let us remember just two or three things. Let us remember the horror of the iniquity that we are fighting. It is an awful horror and cruelty and inhumanity, backed up, as Dr. Hale has said, by cursedness. It is almost impossible to believe that the men of intelligence and cultivation and large capacity, as some of these men are, can be found submitting to such trivialities, immersed in superstition. They are candidates for rationality rather than reasonable people. It is a matter to laugh at, this whole business of caste,—and look at its terrible empire, its horrible domination, and the way it plants itself against the progress of the merciful and beautiful work of Ramabai! It is almost inconceivable that there should be objection and cavil and antipathy and secret hostility and Judas Iscariot methods to hurt this blessed work. Let us, then, keep in our thought, clear and constant, the horror of that we are fighting. It is an empire of gloom, it is a kingdom of night, it is the work of the devil, it is an immolation of the innocent, vast, almost measureless in scale. Keep that constantly before us, to kindle the fires of our enthusiasm, to give us fighting courage, and to bind us in stronger associated sympathy and endeavor against it all.

As for ourselves, it is our greatest joy and satisfaction to think that we can have a hand in such work. I have been thinking of the retiring of Mr. Gladstone after sixty years devoted to English politics, and I have thought that the best thing he carries in his heart today is the thought that, for more than sixty years he has had a hand in every

good thing that has been done in England. I might say the same of our chairman here today. He has called me a heretic ; I retaliate ; he has had a hand in every good thing that has been done in the city of Boston for the last half century,—and he is not very old yet. It is our joy to be allowed to have a hand in this merciful and beautiful movement, endorsed and inspired, seconded and supported, by all the humanity in the being of God and by all the divinity in the nature of man.

As to the wonderful teacher herself, I always like to bear my testimony. I believe in her, as Dr. Stockham has said, first, last, and all the time. She is a woman of genius, of wonderful breadth and richness of mind, wonderfully clear-headed and disinterested. Such a mind and such a purpose as hers make her as different from those of our *advisers* as noonday is from midnight. You know, in the time of the war, those who could not go themselves—and many could not who would have been glad to—had often the privilege of sending a substitute. If the substitute were but a common soldier, that was honor enough, to know that some one at the front was standing and taking the rebel bullets, or dodging them and sending back those that did more execution. And if he happened to be a colonel, or a corps commander, or higher still, what honor in having a substitute like that upon the field ! Now our substitute is no common soldier, but a commander, a general spirit. There she is, standing on the landscape of the contemporaneous history of the world,—a little figure, dressed in white, raising her slight hand of pathos and power, and waving it with magnificent courage and with invincible determination against the whole surrounding night of cruelty and scorn and contempt, for the rights of more than half of the population of India. Let us be thankful for such a substitute as that, and support her with our respect, with our affection,—nay, more, with our reverence. And let us thank God for her, and take courage, and give her of our time and our prayers and our means, to the end of the chapter.

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OLD AGE INSURANCE.

[From the valuable report by Mr. Brooks, on Compulsory Insurance—just now published by the government of the United States—we copy in full the digest of the result in the matter of old age insurance.]

The invalidity and old age insurance is intended to secure to persons employed for wages or salary a legal provision in cases not covered by the sickness and accident insurance laws. The invalidity and old age insurance law of June 22, 1889, subjects to compulsory insurance (from the completed sixteenth year of age): (1) all persons working for wages in every branch of trade, apprentices and servants included; (2) managing officials and commercial assistants (clerks and apprentices) with regular year's earnings up to 2,000 marks (\$476). The obligation to insure may also be extended (by order of the federal council): (3) to small masters (with only one assistant workman), and (4) to so-called home-industrials (irrespective of the number of hands employed); otherwise these small employers are allowed to join voluntarily the insurance. Such persons, however, as have either given up or for a time laid aside an occupation involving compulsory insurance, possess the right to continue or renew the insurance by paying voluntary contributions. This right will be forfeited only when during the four consecutive-calendar years contributions for less than forty-seven weeks (one contributory year) have been paid.

Exempted from compulsory insurance are: (1) the officials of the empire and the federal states, as well as communal officials entitled to pensions; (2) soldiers who in service are employed as workmen; (3) infirm persons permanently incapable of earning one-third or less of the usual local daily wages of an ordinary laborer; and (4) persons who receive only a maintenance (board and clothing) in lieu of wages.

The object of the insurance is to give the insured a legal claim to a pension for invalidity or old age. Besides this, it confers a right to the refunding of contributions (in so far as paid by the insured, during at least a space of five years) : (1) in favor of women who marry before obtaining an annuity ; (2) in favor of widows and orphans (under 15 years of age) of such insured persons as die before the annuity becomes attainable. Finally, a sick relief may be granted to sick persons, not covered by the imperial sickness insurance law, in so far as, in consequence of the illness, a claim for an invalid pension, by reason of incapacity for employment, is to be apprehended.

The pension for invalidity will be granted, irrespective of age, to every insured person who is permanently disabled, that is to say, who is no longer able to earn even one-third of his average wages, reckoned according to certain fixed principles ; and also to persons not permanently disabled, but who for an entire year have been unfit to work, during the remaining period of their disability. Thus, the invalid pension offers a compensation for the loss of capacity to work. Besides the proof of the disability (not purposely caused) a waiting time of five contributory years is requisite, to obtain the pension. A contributory year consists of forty-seven contributory weeks, which, however, may belong to different calendar years. As a minimum, therefore, contributions must have been paid in 5x47, or 235 weeks in all.

The pension for old age will be granted without proof of disability to all who have completed their seventieth year. It forms an addition to the earnings of old, but not incapacitated, working people, and makes some amends for the diminished vigor of age. The waiting time here comprises thirty contributory years, so that for 30x47, or 1,410 weeks contributions must have been paid before the insured can enter upon the enjoyment of the pension.

Attested periods of illness and military service, as well as other interruptions in regular employments (up to four

months), will be reckoned in the waiting time for both annuities.

The money to pay the invalidity and old age pensions is furnished jointly by the empire, the employers, and the employed. The empire contributes to each annuity the fixed amount of 50 marks (\$11.90) per annum, and pays the contributions of the workmen while serving in the army or navy. It defrays the expenses also of the imperial insurance department and effects gratuitously, as in the case of the accident insurance, the payment of pensions through the post offices. All other expenses are borne in equal shares by the insured and their employers, and are raised by current contributions. As a rule the payment of the contributions is to be made by the employer, who, after purchasing stamps (resembling postage stamps) of the respective local insurance office, affixes them (to the amount of the contribution due) to the receipt card of the insured. These stamps may be had at all the post offices and at numerous private shops. The contributions are to be paid for each calendar week in which the insured finds himself in an employment or service subject to the insurance ("contributory week," "weekly contribution"). The receipt card has room for fifty-two stamps covering fifty-two contributory weeks. It is prohibited, under severe penalties and the immediate confiscation of the card, to mark on the same any irrelevant entry or notice regarding the workman whose name it bears. The insured is furthermore entitled at any time to demand a new receipt card.

The collection of the contributions may be committed to the sick relief clubs, the local authorities, or to special receiving offices. In paying the wages to the employed, the employers are entitled to deduct one-half the contributions (for the two last periods of wage payment). On the other hand, persons who voluntarily enter into, continue, or renew the insurance, will have to pay, out of their own means, the full contribution for class 2 (below mentioned), together with an amount corresponding to the state subsidy.

The payment of this additional amount (8 pfennigs or 1 904-1000 cents) will be made by affixing a supplementary stamp.

The amount of the contributions must be estimated for the several insurance institutions and contributory periods (first of ten, afterwards of five years each), taking into consideration the deficiencies caused by illness in such a manner that they shall be sufficient to cover the costs of management, the reservation for a reserve fund, the probable outlay by refunding contributions, and the capital value of the share in such annuities as will probably have to be granted by the insurance institution during the period in question. With a view to fixing the contributions for each contributory period, the insured have been divided into the following four wage classes, according to the amount of their yearly earnings: Class 1, up to 350 (\$83.30); 2, up to 550 (\$130.90); 3, up to 850 (\$202.30); 4, above 850 marks (\$202.30). As the yearly income, not the actual earnings of the insured are taken, but the average wages earned in his calling or trade, as fixed by the sickness and accident insurance, or else three hundred times the usual local daily wages of ordinary laborers in the place of work. However, if employer and employed agree on procuring a more ample provision, the contributions for a higher class may be paid in. The contributions in each class must be so fixed that they shall cover the probable burdens falling upon the insurance institute by the claims to which the contributions will give rise. At the same time the additional burden resulting from the voluntary insurance must be distributed over all wage classes. For persons insured in the same insurance institution and in the same wage class, the contributions will be equal, unless the different callings should require a divergence. The respective regulations of the insurance institutions must be approved by the imperial insurance department.

For the first contributory period (of ten years) the following weekly contributions have been fixed by law, on the

basis of insurance statistics: in class 1, 14 (3 332-1000 cents), in 2, 20 (4 76-100 cents), in 3, 24 (5 712-1000 cents), in 4, 30 pfennigs (7 14-100 cents). Any surplus or deficiency is to be balanced during the next following contributory period.

As to the amount of the annuities, the old age pension is made up of the above mentioned state subsidy of 50 marks (\$11.90) and an increasing rate for each contributory week as follows: In class 1, 4 (952-1000 cent), in 2, 6 (1 428-1000 cents), in 3, 8 (1 904-1000 cents), in 4, 10 pfennigs (2 38-100 cents). Hence the old age annuity amounts in class 1 to 106.80 (\$25.42), in 2 to 135 (\$32.13), in 3 to 163.20 (\$38.84), and in 4 to 191.40 marks (\$45.55).

The invalid pension consists of the state subsidy of 50 marks (\$11.90), and a fixed amount of 60 marks (\$14.28), increased for each contributory week: In class 1 by 2 (476-1000 cent), in 2 by 6 (1 428-1000 cents), in 3 by 9 (2 142-1000 cents), in 4 by 13 pfennigs (3 94-1000 cents). The height of the invalid annuity, therefore, depends on the number of the weekly contributions paid in, and on the respective wage class. Therefore, it amounts, after the waiting time of five contributory years, at least: In class 1 to 115.20 (\$27.42), in 2 to 124.20 (\$29.56), in 3 to 131.40 (\$31.27), in 4 to 141 marks (\$33.56), and, after the lapse of fifty contributory years, in class 1 to 157.50 (157.20 or \$37.41), in 2 to 251.40 (\$59.83), in 3 to 321.60 (\$76.54), in 4 to 415.80 marks (\$98.96), or in the fiftieth calendar year (state of permanence, *Beharrungszustand*) in class 1 to 162 (\$38.56), in 2 to 266.40 (\$63.40), in 3 to 344.40 (\$81.97), in 4 to 448.20 marks (\$106.67).

It is evident from the relative proportions of the contributions to the pensions that such favorable conditions could be offered to working people by no private insurance office, for the insured gain the state subsidy and the employers' contributions without giving any equivalent. After the lapse of five contributory years, for instance, the amount of the

yearly invalid pension will be 5 1-3 times as high as the total of all contributions paid by the insured.

All the pensions are paid monthly in advance, rounded off to 5 pfennigs (1 19-100 cents), and can be neither pawned nor sequestrated. Should the insured be already in possession of an accident annuity or a state pension, his claim to the old age or the invalid annuity will be held in abeyance, so long and so far as the annuity in question, when added to the other receipts, exceeds the sum of 415 marks (\$98.77 cents), that is, the highest amount of the invalid annuity after fifty contributory years. The pension will likewise remain in abeyance so long as the insured is in prison or in a foreign country.

The carrying out of the invalidity and old age insurance is intrusted, under state guarantee, to special insurance institutions, whose districts coincide with the communal or state divisions. Every insurance institution possesses the character of a legal person, and is managed on the basis of a statute drawn up by the managing committee. This committee is composed of at least five representatives of both employers and insured (chosen by the directing boards of the sick relief clubs and similarly constituted bodies). So far as certain prerogatives are not reserved to the committee by law or by statute, the administration is placed in the hands of the directing board (composed of communal or state officials), which is invested with the character of a public authority; but it may be determined by statute, that besides these officials other persons, particularly representatives of the employers and the insured, may be members of the directing board. Should this, however, not be the case, a supervising council may, and in all other cases must be elected, in which the representatives of both employers and employed take an equal share. This council has the supervision of the directing board and is required to attend to the other business which the statute may prescribe. As local representatives of the insurance institutions confidential agents will be chosen from among the employers and the insured.

When a claim to a pension (for invalidity or old age) has been made to the lower administrative authorities and transmitted by them to the competent insurance institution, it devolves on the directing board of the latter to give an (approving or rejecting) notice in writing. Against this decision the insured may appeal to the arbitration court (similarly composed as those for the accident insurance); and against its verdict both parties may appeal to the imperial insurance department.

The offices of the unsalaried members of the directing board, the committee, the council of supervision, the confidential agents, and the members of the arbitration courts, are honorary, and their holders receive no other remuneration than the repayment of actual expenses. The representatives of the workmen, however, obtain compensation for loss of wages.

To each of the insurance institutions a state commissioner is attached, who, for the distribution of the liabilities among the different insurance institutes, in consequence of the moving about of the insured, and for the financial participation of the empire in the pecuniary burden, has to watch both the public interest and that of the other insurance institutions.

As in the case of the accident insurance, here too the supervision is committed to the imperial insurance department; some of the federal states, however, have instituted special state insurance offices.

Besides these insurance institutions, such funds or clubs as secure to their members at least advantages similar to those prescribed by the law for all the insured under compulsion, may be recognized as special insurance organs, particularly state or communal pension funds, miners' and such relief clubs.

Finally, certain transitory provisions have been made, with a view to give the insured, as soon as practicable, the benefits of the insurance. Thus, the waiting time for the old age pension is shortened in favor of such of the insured

as had already completed their fortieth year when the law came into force (January 1, 1891), and can show that in the three preceding years (1888, 1889, 1890) they had been for at least three contributory years, equal to one hundred and forty-one weeks, in an employment or service now subject to insurance. This abridgment of the waiting time is equal to as many contributory years (and odd weeks) as their age, at the date when the law came into force, exceeded the number forty. Hence, on January 1, 1891, septuagenarians could claim the old age pension without having made any payment whatever on their part.

To obtain the invalid pension during the first five calendar years after the law comes into force, it is sufficient to show, that for at least one contributory year, equal to forty-seven contributory weeks, the contributions prescribed by the insurance law have been paid—consequently before November 23, 1891, no invalid pension could be obtained—and further, that previous to the law's acquiring validity, but within the last five years before the beginning of his disablement, the claimant practised an occupation subject to insurance for as many weeks as were still wanting (at the time he claimed the pension) in the prescribed waiting time of five years, equal to two hundred and thirty-five contributory weeks.

The time which the insured can show to have been occupied with work for wages or salary before the law came into force, as well as seven or more sick days, terms of military service, and interruptions up to four months in regular work, will all be reckoned as working time and included in the term of expectancy. The employment certificate is to be made out by the employer and officially attested. The periods of illness are to be certified by the sick club to which the insured belongs, or ascertained through the local authorities.

Compared with the accident insurance, which indemnifies total disability for employment with two-thirds of the earnings, and every other reduction of capacity for work with a

corresponding fraction, the indemnities of the invalidity and old age insurance are indeed somewhat limited, but with good reason. For, a sudden industrial accident is for the sufferer an unexpected misfortune, while the gradual decline of bodily vigor in consequence of disease, sickness, organic defects, natural decay, and similar causes is inevitable in the ordinary course of life, and must betimes be provided for by every prudent workman. In accordance with the moral obligation of every individual to make seasonable preparation, in the first place by his own efforts, to meet the day of need, the invalidity and old age insurance does not extend the provision fixed by law beyond what a modest subsistence demands. And thus, besides the employer, who profits by the labor of the insured, the workman himself is called upon to contribute in equal proportion to the burden of the insurance, of which the empire, as the third interested party, takes a share on itself. To raise the requisite funds, however, it has been found desirable to substitute for the assessment system of the accident insurance the procedure of covering the capital value of the annuities, since the solidarity between the present and the future contributors in the particular industrial groups of the accident insurance here no longer exists. If we assume 600 marks (\$142.80) as the yearly earnings in an average of three hundred working days, it has been calculated that the burden of contributions to the invalidity (old age) and the sickness insurance will amount to 4 pfennigs (952-1000 cent) each for every working day, which, with 2 pfennigs (476-1000 cent) for the accident insurance, will come to 10 pfennigs (2 38-100 cents) per day altogether, of which the workman has to pay only the smaller part.

As regards the results of the invalidity and old age insurance, in the first year (1891) no less than 132,917 annuities have been granted, 15,306,754.34 marks (\$3,643,007.53) (including 6,049,848.41 marks [\$1,439,863.92] state subsidies) have been paid out, and 95,000,000 marks (\$22,610,000) have been received from the sale of receipt card stamps.

LAW AND ORDER.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The questions which are presented to us for our consideration this afternoon relative to the Statute Law and municipal ordinances, are of the greatest importance to the American people. Laws are passed by our Legislature, and ordinances are passed by our common council, at the demand of public sentiment, but as soon as they become laws of the land, they also become dead in so far as the execution of the same is concerned. Yet the public clamor for more legislation, and for more city ordinances, and remain inactive as to the execution of the same. In my opinion if the laws already existing were enforced as they should be, the people would say that the Millennium had surely come. The great trouble in the execution of the laws of our country, is not with the laws, but with the authorities who are intrusted to execute these laws. This seems strange no doubt, but the facts exist, and will continue to exist, just so long as our public servants are controlled by the different political organizations of our country. Therefore, if the laws are to be fully executed at all, it must be by the assistance of voluntary organizations. In every community throughout the land the Christian and law-abiding people can control these matters whenever they are aroused to the extent of organizing themselves for the specific purpose of the execution of any existing law. I think there is no law or ordinance in America that is set at defiance as the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It seems that the liquor element throughout this country controls the politics in both of the dominant parties, and it is almost impossible to secure convictions for the violations of these laws in any part of America, unless the same has been demanded, and assistance given to the proper

*Address at the World's Congress on Law and Order, by Major I. P. Rumsey, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago.

authorities by voluntary associations organized for that purpose.

In this city, in the summer of 1877, the labor troubles brought about one of the greatest riots ever known in the North-west, and upon investigation it was ascertained that the majority of the rioters were boys under twenty-one years old, who were inflamed and crazed by intoxicating liquors. Concert saloons were running wide open, filled with young boys and girls of our city, who were fast going down the road to destruction. The law-abiding citizens became alarmed, and determined that something must be done for the protection of the citizens, and the preservation of the safety of the city. The law upon the statute book prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors except upon the written order of the parent, guardian or family physician; also it prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to parties in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

The Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors, was organized and chartered for the purpose of enforcing this law. The work of the League progressed very slowly at first. Some of the Executive Committee became restless and anxious for the work to be pushed more vigorously, while others insisted that a plan should be inaugurated and followed out, that would secure the convictions and punishment of the violators of the law, for which they were organized. It was a slow, hard and persistent plan that was inaugurated, and followed out. The League prosecuted the violators of the law from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State, and the vindication of the law, and the principles of the League were established throughout the State of Illinois. For a time the saloon element ignored the League, but it soon became alarmed, and the organizations of the saloon-keepers were perfected for the purpose of defeating the law and sustaining their constituents. The League pursued the even tenor of its way, and victory upon victory crowned its efforts. Threats were then made

against the agents of the League. Destruction was predicted to the League itself. Then the brave and determined Andrew Paxton, our general agent at that time, was assaulted and nearly killed. Other agents were also assaulted, yet the work went bravely on, and it was not long before the liquor element discovered by the prosecution and conviction of the men who performed these nefarious assaults, that the Citizens' League was composed of men that considered an assault upon one of the agents of the League as an assault upon its organization. Next, the sly and oily politician undertook to control the League. In fact, a member of our Executive Committee interviewed a candidate for mayor as to his position upon certain questions involved, respecting the Citizens' League. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League was immediately called, and the gentleman was asked to resign, which he promptly did; this ended politics within our League, and established confidence in the ranks of all political parties, that the Citizens' League allowed neither politics nor sectarian religion to enter into its counsels, but that it was organized for the sole purpose of saving the boys and girls of Chicago from the destroying influence of the concert hall and saloons. The next step we took was to demand police power for our agents. This was immediately granted, and the police of the city were instructed to aid us whenever we called upon them for assistance. Yet we have never had one dollar from any public fund. The entire expense of this organization is paid by philanthropic citizens. We are under no obligation to public organizations of any kind or character. We have often been criticised for not extending our work to the Sunday closing law and the gambling law, but our Committee have refused to undertake the prosecution of the violators of any law except the one for which we are organized. This, I think, has been one of the greatest secrets of our success. Often, yes, too often, has good, honest, hard work in some great and needed reform been destroyed by the lack of concentration, perseverance along

one line. In the fall of 1877 the Citizens' League of Chicago was organized. At that time there were 420,000 population, and 4000 licensed saloons; and by actual counts and estimates by responsible agents there were at this time 30,000 boys and girls daily visiting our saloons. We have since our organization prosecuted 10,500 saloon-keepers, and have filed against the same 18,000 charges, and have secured in fines imposed against the same about \$180,000. Today we have about 1,500,000 in population, we have 7000 saloons, with the concert variety suppressed, their existence being in violation of the law; and it will be hard to find many minors within the doors of this large number of saloons. We do not pretend that we have stopped the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards in the city of Chicago, nor did we for a moment imagine that it will ever be possible for us to do so, but we do claim that we have prosecuted our work, and are now prosecuting it, in such a vigorous manner that the liquor dealers have been brought to a realizing sense of the fact that there is a Statute law in Illinois; that whenever they shall violate it, and it shall come to the knowledge of the Citizens' League, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of law. They have been brought to that position where they fear us, and therefore respect us. We shall never know the good that has already been accomplished, the homes that have been made happier, the boys and girls that have been saved from a life of misery and crime.

These things we shall never know in this world, but we do know that had the saloon influence increased in ratio with our population of 1877 to the present time, life and property would not be secure in this great city of Chicago. I have perhaps gone into detail more than I should have under the call of this Congress, but I felt it my duty to do so, thinking that perhaps, in relating this simple story of the work performed by the Citizens' League of Chicago, it might encourage others throughout this country to organize themselves into societies of like character in the States or Terri-

tories where they may dwell, in order that the laws enacted for the protection of the home and the children of the nation may be executed.

THE INSURANCE OF SEAMEN.

In the full discussions which late years have brought about on compulsory insurance, there has hardly been fair attention given to the insurance of the health of seamen in the merchant service of the United States, under legislation which is now nearly a hundred years old.

The statute of 1798 requires that every seaman who serves in an American vessel shall pay forty cents monthly from his wages to be kept as a fund by which the Marine Hospital Service shall be maintained. Every seaman, therefore, since 1798, whether in the foreign trade or in the registered coasting-trade, if he has served one month, has made a payment towards what is known as the hospital fund. The statute under which he makes this payment is in the following terms. It will be found in Section 4585 of the Revised Statutes :

“There shall be assessed and collected by the collectors of customs at the ports of the United States from the master and owner of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or of any registered vessel employed in the coasting trade, and before such vessel shall be admitted to entry, the sum of forty cents per month for each and every seaman who shall have been employed in such vessel since she was last entered at any port of the United States, which sum said master or owner may collect and retain from the wages of said seamen.”

This is a compilation from statutes of 1846, 1870, and 1871.

This money is in fact paid to the collectors regularly, before any vessel is admitted to entry, and by the collectors it

is paid over for the marine hospital service. Every seaman who serves in our mercantile marine finds, when his wages are paid to him, that forty cents a month has been deducted for this purpose, and this deduction is strictly a compulsory insurance which he is obliged to pay in order that he may be entitled to the relief of the magnificent hospital service which the United States maintains at almost all the seaports of the country.

The officers, seamen, and marines of the navy pay twenty cents a month in the same way for the privilege of being received into the naval hospitals. These constitute a different branch of administration. They are under the direction of the Navy Department, while the hospitals for the mercantile marine are under the direction of what is known as the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, which reports to the Treasury Department. The navy hospitals also receive all fines which officers or men have been obliged to pay for failure in duty.

The statutes further provide that :

“The several collectors of the customs shall respectively deposit, without abatement or reduction, the sums collected by them under the provision of law imposing a tax upon seamen for hospital services, with the nearest depository of public moneys, and shall make a return of the same to the Secretary of the Treasury. All such moneys shall be placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, of which fund separate accounts shall be kept in the Treasury. Such fund is appropriated for the expenses of the Marine Hospital Service, and shall be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the care and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of the United States.”

Under these provisions, in the fiscal year 1892, which is the last year for which the report has been published, the magnificent sum of \$512,657.18 was paid by the collectors for the Marine Hospital Service. The number of sick and

disabled seamen to whom relief was administered was no less than 53,610 in that year. This was the largest number which had ever been received in our hospitals.

The United States owns hospitals, with the grounds adjoining, with every facility for this service, at a large number of the largest ports. For ports where the government owns no buildings, arrangements are made, either at established hospitals in the cities, or by the appointment of a physician from the staff of the department. In all, seamen were relieved at two hundred and ten places in the year 1892.

The annual report of this department is one of the most interesting volumes published by the government. The staff which works under the direction of the supervising surgeon-general consists of a large number of gentlemen, who rate as surgeons and as assistant surgeons. Their personal reports show how accomplished a force is thus under the direction of the government. In the last year twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination. The examination was so severe that only seven of this number passed successfully. During the year two candidates were appointed to the grade of assistant surgeon, four were promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, and one passed assistant surgeon was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by a death in the grade of surgeon. An interesting feature of the whole is that the government of the United States thus has under its direction, in a sort of informal, Anglo-Saxon way, a very large body of accomplished medical assistants, and in such a crisis as that of the cholera in the autumn of 1892, it was able to call into the field, as we may say, a large body of intelligent and devoted men to render service, of a sudden in complementing and otherwise enlarging the defective quarantine service of the several states. We shall trust, at some other opportunity, to be able to give some sketch of the work done by this board of surgeons and assistant surgeons in the terrible crisis of the autumn of 1892. Certainly, no account of any great victory of arms is more

gratifying, nor indeed more exciting, than that of the great victory of peace by which the invasion of cholera, after it had fairly landed on our shores, was checked by the measures taken under the scientific lead of such men, and men like them who worked under the other improvised establishments of the time.

The comparison of such results as we have cited with the results of the experience of Germany in compulsory insurance, is very valuable, as it is very curious. It will be seen at once that there is a certain advantage in such dealing with a class of men whose calling is so easily described as that of the seamen, and with regard to whom there can be little or no doubt. A sailor is a sailor, and it is very hard for a blacksmith or a lumberman to represent a sailor by any deceptive shams. The great difficulty, as we have shown more than once elsewhere, in a system by which everybody is insured, is that which arises from the pretence of illness. Is there, perhaps, an element of adventure in a seaman's life which makes it almost impossible for Jack to take up a residence in a hospital unless he has to do so? Rheumatism, which is the favorite disease of malingerers, is not, even when imitated, a very agreeable complaint, and a man who has known the varieties of sea life, would find that to be a hard burden which he had inflicted upon himself if he escaped the watchful eye of the officer in charge, and secured, as a rheumatic patient, a place in a marine hospital.

INTELLIGENCE.

LEND A HAND CLUBS.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly meeting was held at the LEND A HAND office February 26th. Five representatives were present.

Dr. Hale spoke with pleasure of the Conference of Clubs which was held at the rooms of the Noon-day Rest, February 22nd. (An account of the Conference was printed in the March LEND-A-HAND.) Delegates from Clubs met and learned from each other the work and methods of their respective Clubs. It was gratifying to learn how varied was the work. The next quarterly meeting will be the annual one in Boston in the last week of May. The last of August or early in September it was suggested to have the following Conference, and Clubs in surrounding towns which would like to have the Conference meet with them will please notify the Central Secretary. The names will then be given to the Committee at the Monthly Meeting, who will decide on the time and place.

The Central Secretary was instructed to send a note of thanks from the Committee to Mrs. MacMahon, who so kindly superintended the tea at the Conference in February.

Mrs. Whitman reported that \$214.00 for the Sea Island Sufferers was received during the month of February. A

check for \$500.00 had just been sent to the Relief Committee. Dr. Hale said he had received a letter from the Agricultural Department at Washington saying that some seed had been sent to South Carolina. The proportion for that state is however small for the large number of people who will be dependent on the crops.

There had been received at the LEND-A-HAND office \$17.50 for the hospital at the Santee Agency. Dr. Hale had received \$32.50, making \$50.00 for that charity.

Dr. Hale read a letter from a town in Vermont with regard to forming a Club. They desired a ritual, and Dr. Hale, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Patten were appointed a committee to report on a ritual and constitution.

The Old South lectures were reported as successful, the tickets selling well. The proceeds are for the expenses of the Central Office.

A sad case of a woman, educated and refined, an invalid now for three years, was reported to the Committee. It was voted to investigate the case still farther and if satisfactory to make an appeal for funds to carry her through the summer months and give her the quiet and rest she needed.

Mrs. Whitman said that several cases of the "unemployed" had been referred to the LEND A HAND office for investigation and aid. Many had proved very worthy of help, and thanks to LEND A HAND workers, several had been satisfactorily assisted. A case of a young woman with a crippled child was discussed and referred to Miss Kimball.

Dr. Hale said that the charities of the Clubs were so well administered that frequently he had sums of money given him to be used, because the donors had faith in LEND A HAND.

The meeting then adjourned.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Continued from March.

WALTHAM, THE GUILD.—The meetings are irregular owing to ill-health of members. They have worked for the Hospital and have a loan library from which books are sent all over the country.

WINCHESTER, L. H. CLUB.—There are three tens in the Club. The first ten does sewing for needy people and corresponds with lonely people. The second ten is composed of high school girls. They dress the pulpit and church with flowers. The third ten is ready to help in any work asked by the others.

WOLLASTON, OPPORTUNITY CIRCLE.—The Opportunity Circle of King's Daughters was organized about three years ago last October. The society started with four members and now consists of fifteen.

We have made money by selling dressed dolls and making candy and aprons. We started a fan drill but unfortunately most of us were taken down with the measles, and the drill was never taken up again. We have made scrap-books and sent them to the hospital. We collected clothes, mended them, and sent them to the St. Paul's Mission School, South Boston. We have carried out Dr. Hale's idea and hold a correspondence with some Indian girls in South Dakota. We also sent some clothing into the Seaman's Friend Society.

We have just made ten pounds of candy and made a profit of four dollars. It seems that we have accomplished more this year than ever before, and we are growing stronger in strength if not in numbers every year.

CLUB REPORTS.

NEEDHAM, MASS.

According to custom we send our annual report, and contribution of five dollars from the I. H. N. or "Look-up

Legion." During 1893 our work continued about the same as in previous years. As our members vary in age from seven to seventy years, the annual assessment is but ten cents each for the *general* treasury, the several bands or "tens" paying, in addition, whatever sum they agree upon, for their separate treasuries.

Our lawn party in July netted less than half as much as that in 1892 (on account of a thunder-shower) so we were not able to have the Country Week children as we had planned.

We have sent five dollars to the Unitarian Temperance Society; five dollars to the Montana Industrial School for Crow Indians; a box of literature to Lumberton, Va.; cards to Elizabeth, N. J.; clothing to the Sea Island sufferers, and to families in this and a neighboring town.

Our home work also includes the repairing of the Sunday-school library and singing books.

In October the seventh anniversary was observed by a sociable, with musical and literary exercises followed by games and a collation, which proved a very enjoyable occasion.

About three-fourths of our members in addition to the general work hold their separate meetings under the following names:

The "Lend-a-Hand" tens have the care of a mission child (whom they adopted when twenty months old from the Marcella street home) for whom they provide board, clothing, and a good home with one of their number, with every advantage that other children of her age (seven years) possess. This is a great and responsible work undertaken "In His Name," but we believe one truly worthy of His blessing.

The "King's Daughters" ten have had charge of the floral decorations of the church; have given three dollars to a needy family; helped a crippled child in Harrisburg, Ark.; have sewed for the Indian school before mentioned, and given away Thanksgiving baskets of delicacies. Each one

pays five cents a month. At the meetings there is a short service, then one reads while the others work.

The "What-so-Ever Ten" met every other week and made fancy articles for their table at the church fair held in December, from which they netted about fifteen dollars.

The "Little Helpers" ten made scrap-books and pillow slips for the Baldwinville Cottage Hospital.

The "Boy's Band" gave money towards the support of the mission child named above and brought cards and papers to be given away.

The whole amount spent for missionary and charitable purposes has been \$132.60.

The *money* we can report, but the numberless little acts of helpfulness, and the growth of the members in faith, hope and love, we cannot report, for we do not know, but we trust that each added year increases our desire to do more and better work

"IN HIS NAME."

SANTÉE HOSPITAL.

Early in the winter forty letters were issued to circles of King's Daughters with regard to a hospital for Indians at the Santee Agency, Nebraska. Miss Ella Worden, herself a King's Daughter, is one of the missionaries at that agency, and if the hospital is ever built, it will be owing to her untiring efforts in presenting the need of such an institution. The call came at an unfortunate time. There has been such a pressure of other matters upon the various circles that the money has come in but slowly. Dr. Hale received fifty dollars which he has forwarded to Miss Worden.

In answer to his letter Miss Worden writes: "Your letter of March 5th, enclosing a draft of fifty dollars, came duly to hand. Let me thank you for so much, anyway.

"I trust that some plan may be devised to send us that

much-needed hospital some time. One of the boys who was here last year, but who is in another school this year, has been sent home sick. He wrote me a pitiful letter saying in closing: 'Now, if you only had your hospital how happy I would be, then I could come to you.'

"I realize fully what a hard year this is to raise funds to be sent away; the home needs are so pressing.

"Our school work goes along smoothly. We have a set of excellent pupils. The boys in my house are the most studious Indian boys I have ever known. My cooking classes are as interesting and interested as ever. A class of small girls whom I now have, is a positive delight."

A HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CEYLON.

We were led, through our interest in the medical needs of the women of the north of the island, to enquire as to the medical relief provided for the women of the south. In so doing we were strongly led to feel that, in the Colombo District, with a population of 450,000, of whom 130,000 are within the city limits, there should be a commodious and well-equipped Hospital for Women and Children erected on a suitable site, and officered by women.

We learned that respectable women of the native communities were not willing to become patients in the General Hospital, or the Lying-in Hospital, which were officered by men, and that the only other accommodation offered to them was one small ward of eight beds, next door to the Lock Hospital and the Incurables' Home, which ward, though unattractive and poorly furnished, was always full, women being turned away for want of room.

As we were well known in the Island, and had had experience in the work of collecting, we were urged by

friends to inaugurate a movement for raising, by public subscription, R30,000 toward the building of a Woman's and Children's Hospital, the institution to be placed under Government, and conducted thenceforth as a part of the Civil Medical Department under a Female Medical Staff.

Having seen Dr. Kynsey, the Chief Civil Medical Officer, and learned that he approved of the proposal, and that the Government was favorable, we secured the co-operation of Lady Havelock, who kindly consented to act as the President of the Committee, and to allow the Hospital to bear her name. Mrs. Kynsey became the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Van Ingen the Hon. Secretary, while we undertook the task of Hon. Collectors.

A list of two hundred names of representative ladies in all parts of the island, (selections being made from all classes and nationalities) was carefully prepared, and a letter signed by Lady Havelock was issued to each, asking her to become a member of the General Committee, and to aid the scheme by seeking to interest her friends in it. Following this we began to make personal calls on all the leading families in Colombo and vicinity, both Europeans, Burghers, Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Parsees, and others, many of whom had eight years before contributed to the fund which one of us had raised at that time, for the endowment of the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School in Jaffna. We had the pleasure of telling them of the good work being done there, and then proceeded to solicit their interest in the scheme for a Hospital for Women and Children in Colombo.

Our first large donation to the fund came from one of our old friends, a Tamil gentleman, who had been educated in the American Mission Schools in Jaffna; he headed our list with R4,000. Lady De Soysa, a liberal Sinhalese lady, followed with a similar sum. Mr. Carimjee Jafferjee, a wealthy Mohammedan, gave an equal sum as a memorial to his wife; and a number of leading merchants among the Moors promised the same sum to build a ward for Mohammedan ladies in the new Hospital.

During the next ten days we very nearly lived in our "Rickshaws," making a large number of personal calls upon leading families. These efforts, by God's blessing, were crowned with a large measure of success, and on the occasion of the first meeting of ladies, convened to organize the General Committee (twelve days from the date of the first promised donation), Lady Havelock was able to announce that the whole sum of R30,000 had already been promised. (About £2,000 in English money.) The ladies of the Committee undertook to collect still further sums toward the furnishing of the Hospital and toward the building of an Outdoor Dispensary and a Nurses' Home.

Before December 31st, 1893, the money was deposited in the bank, and pledges had been received for R10,000 additional. It is a pleasure to know that this much-needed institution will ere long be established in Colombo, the capital of the island. We believe that it will prove a great blessing to many needy and suffering women and children. It will also serve to provide additional clinical advantages for the female medical students in the Government Medical School, and a training home for nurses.

Although this hospital in Colombo (unlike the Mission Hospitals in the north of the island) will be a Government institution, yet missionaries and Christian workers will be free to visit it and to read the Bible to the patients and speak with them on religious subjects.

MARY AND MARGARET W. LEITCH.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The Second National Convention of Working Girls' Clubs will be held in Boston, May 9, 10, and 11, 1894.

The Convention will open Wednesday, May 9, at 9.30

A. M., in the Hall of Parker Memorial, Berkeley St., corner of Appleton St. The day sessions will be held in this hall: morning meetings, from 9.30 to 11.30; afternoon meetings, from 3.00 to 5.00.

At the day sessions, papers and discussions are expected on subjects connected with Clubs and their problems, and also on matters relating to the industrial and social welfare of women, such as trades-unions, "pin-money" workers, domestic service, coöperative and boarding homes, lunch clubs, and societies for home study.

There will be a public meeting in Music Hall, Thursday, May 10, at 8 P. M. Greetings will be presented by representatives of the New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Connecticut Associations of Clubs. Addresses will be made by Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College.

Delegates and local Clubs are invited to a reception at Normal School of gymnastics Wednesday, May 9, from 8.00 to 10.00 P. M. This courtesy is extended to the Convention by well-known ladies of the city.

On Wednesday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, a committee of young women, will escort the delegates, in small parties, either to the Art Museum, Franklin Park, Historic Boston (Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, Bunker Hill, etc.), or Harvard University and the home of Longfellow. Delegates elect which party they will join, and before starting a lunch will be served to them.

On Friday Afternoon, if the weather permits, the Convention will be invited to an excursion down Boston Harbor, a steamer having been provided by the courtesy of the City of Boston.

Each Club belonging to the five Associations coöperating in the Convention is expected to send three delegates, and each Association is entitled to reserved seats at all sessions, and other privileges at the ratio of three to each Club enrolled in each Association. In spite of the "hard times,"

it is earnestly hoped that, as far as possible, Clubs will arrange to send wage-earners as delegates.

It will greatly aid the committee if, before April 25, each Association will send to the Secretary the names of delegates and the Clubs they represent. Delegates' cards will be mailed in return.

Arrangements for entertainment of delegates have been made with Young Women's Christian Association and a Girls' Boarding House, both on Berkeley St., at the rate of 50 cents per day for lodgings; dinner, 25 cents; breakfast or lunch, 20 cents. Hotel accommodations, \$1.50 per day and upwards.

All applications and inquiries for board should be addressed, before April 25, to Miss Frances Hayward, 381 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

There will be a Bureau of Information open daily at Parker Memorial, during the Convention, from 8.00 A. M. to 6.00 P. M. Delegates are expected to register at this Bureau their names, residences, and the Clubs to which they belong.

The Secretary will receive papers for the Convention until April 8.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MISS EDITH M. HOWES, *President*,

19 Exchange Place, Room 3, Boston,

MISS EMILY G. DENNY,

MRS. H. C. ERNST,

MISS S. E. GARDNER,

MISS MARY E. SHOVE,

MISS FLORENCE RICHARDS,

MISS MARY CROSBY,

MISS C. C. MERRIAM,

MISS LILLIE HETZER.

All communications should be addressed to Miss O. M. E. Rowe, Secretary, the City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

UNION FOR PRACTICAL PROGRESS.

The Boston Union for Practical Progress is a branch of a concerted effort already organized in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Germantown, Columbia, S. C., and

other cities ; a movement that is being rapidly pushed by a skillful, enthusiastic and aggressive organizer, devoting his entire time to the work, and that promises to become national in its scope ; a movement that seeks to unite all the progressive social forces and agencies of America, religious, educational, ethical and reform ; forces that, like winds, tides, gravitation and electricity, though infinite in their potency are but slightly utilized, and to turn them upon the great work of practically extinguishing the evils that blight the lives of our people and menace our civilization. If the work seems great, let us remember that the need is great ; and that if it shall be met at all, it must be comprehensively grasped and approached with the largeness which characterizes a political campaign, or that marked the mediæval crusades. Isolated individual or group effort is like random firing in a battle. We must unite and co-operate, or fall before the united forces of evil.

The Branch hopes to arouse the interest and secure the various religious, semi-religious and reform bodies ; to unite these upon a platform broad enough for all, and guide them in a harmonious and fraternal effort to make our city more worthy of its noble history, and more nearly in line with its splendid possibilities ; and to enlist the city of Boston in a united effort with other cities towards solving practically our national problems and helping on the world-movement.

The*specific scheme of work embraces the following :—

1st. The adoption of a systematic plan of campaign, outlined by the Executive Committee of the National Union for Practical Progress for use in the cities which organize Unions of their own. The topics and dates until June 10th, 1894, are as follows : Until March 11, the Sweating System ; from March 11 to April 8, Tenement House Reform ; from April 8 to May 13, How best to treat the Saloon Evil ; from May 13 to June 10, Child Labor.

2d. The enrollment of a body of men and women able and willing to arouse the interest and secure the co-operation of the specific organizations, religious, reform and other,

of which they may be members; to address church congregations and other bodies upon the subject of the movement itself, or upon the special topic for the month; to circulate petitions and literature, raise funds and co-operate generally with the secretary in forwarding the work of the Union.

3d. The enlisting of the clergy; the opening of some one church each Sunday night for the consideration by Union speakers of the special subject on the national programme for that time, and a general service held by all the churches on the second Sunday night of each month, at which it is hoped each pastor will speak on the special subject which has been under consideration during the preceding month.

4th. The organization of a body of men and women, chiefly from the ranks of the unchurched, who will pledge themselves to attend as regularly as practicable the special Sunday evening services held for the consideration of the Union topic. Thus it is hoped to do something, both toward "reaching the masses" and firing them with the missionary spirit and at the same time toward encouraging the pulpit to consider practical questions.

5th. The continuation and enlargement of the now flourishing class organized for the study of economic questions. To seek to solve social problems, while ignorant of economic science, is as vain as to essay navigation or astronomy while untutored in mathematics.

6th. The publication in the city press of reports of the Social Economics Lectures, and the church services at which the Union topics are considered, and especially of the general service on the second Sunday night of each month.

A report of this is made a special feature of the morning news in some of the cities in which the work has been organized; the *New York Press* of December 11, devoting a page to the broadside of the preceding day. The *Arena Magazine* will contain abundant matter each month concerning this movement, and will publish monthly symposiums of the Union Subject.

Any person in sympathy with the purposes and plans of

the Union and willing to assist in its work by contributions, though small, of money, or time, or both, may become, in some capacity or other, a member of the Boston Union.

Members who have no regular church connections are requested to become members of the Itinerant Congregation.

Religious, semi-religious, reform and progressive bodies of all creeds and kinds are requested to become Affiliated Organizations of the Union for Practical Progress; and, as such, to elect each for a period of three years, one representative to the Advisory Board, whose duty it shall be to write, at least annually to the secretary, suggesting (*a*) topics for discussion; (*b*) lines of work to be taken up or abandoned; (*c*) improvements in methods; (*d*) any other matter that may seem to him pertinent to the efficiency of the work. The name of such representative should be sent at once to

T. E. WILL, *Sec'y*, 78 Glendale St., Dorchester, Mass.

KING'S DAUGHTERS OF DAMASCUS.

Straying through the Turkish bazaar one afternoon last summer was a sweet-faced woman wearing upon her breast a silver cross tied with a bit of purple ribbon. Suddenly one of the Turkish girls at a booth leaned forward and touched the silver cross and said "Hulloa, sister," in quaint adaptation of the American greeting, and then in sweet and broken English she added, "I'm the King's Daughter, too, but I only wear the cross on Sundays for fear I should lose it." And "Where are you from?" eagerly questioned the woman with the silver cross. "From Damascus, the oldest city in the world," answered the Turkish girl.

And "How long have you been here?" still questioned the lady. "Four months." "Are you homesick?" said the lady softly. And the girl answered, "I am very tired."

Further inquiry developed the fact that there were among the people in the Damascus village several members of the order of King's Daughters from Dr. Jessup's school in the far orient.—*Exchange*.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD E. HALE, D. D. - - - - - Editor in Chief.

JOHN STILMAN SMITH, - - - - - Business Manager.

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WE have published no article in a year past which better deserved its place in a record of progress than the careful directions for the care of infants in our number for July. A lady of intelligence and public spirit in one of our large cities has put in circulation a very large number of copies of this article, and we congratulate ourselves that we had the opportunity of first publishing it in LEND A HAND. Mothers and nurses have not failed to notice that the article did due credit to *Mellin's Food*, as filling a necessity often to be observed in the care of little children. We have had for some years past, the opportunity to know of the care with which this food is prepared, and the readiness with which distinguished physicians and nurses have permitted its use in the care of infants.

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